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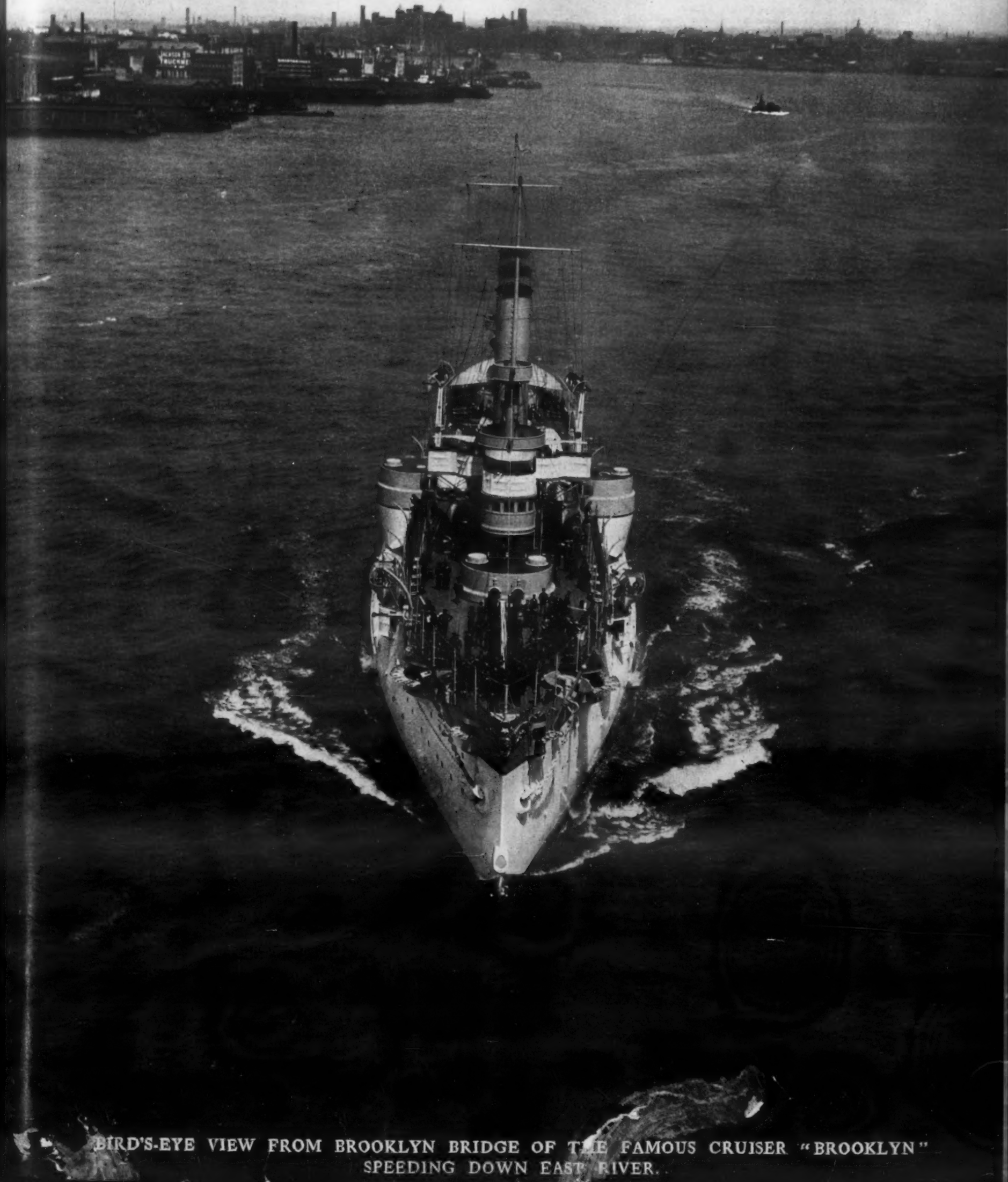
LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE OF THE FAMOUS CRUISER "BROOKLYN"
SPEEDING DOWN EAST RIVER.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

Vol. XCVI. No. 2482

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

Thursday, April 2, 1903

President Roosevelt and the West.

IN HIS TRIP to the West and the Pacific coast, which is expected to cover twenty-two States and Territories, President Roosevelt will have another opportunity to put his popularity to the test, and we have no doubt that he will be abundantly satisfied with the result. Whatever question may be raised as to the President's popularity in his own State—and we do not agree with some that it is less than it has been—no one doubts that his popularity in the Western, Northwestern, and Pacific States continues in unmeasured volume. No President has ever escaped criticism and fault-finding. Conservative, sagacious, and experienced as the late President McKinley was, he was criticised as severely as any other incumbent of the executive office. That is one of the fortunes—or misfortunes—of politics.

President Roosevelt in every way is the antithesis of President McKinley. One was born of aristocratic blood and amid surroundings of wealth and comfort. McKinley was born in poverty and was the son of toil and patient endeavor. Roosevelt was raised in a literary atmosphere; McKinley in the workshop and the law office. The former was the scholar in politics; the latter the practical exponent of the Ohio idea. Roosevelt has served many years in appointive offices; McKinley served in places to which he was called by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. The one is impulsive, eager, quick, and strenuous; McKinley was slow, cautious, hesitant, always feeling the public pulse. Roosevelt has led public thought; McKinley led by following public opinion. Great as is the dissimilarity, both had rare elements of leadership, and Roosevelt in a day has sprung into the notice of the world and become the topic of discussion and the subject of praise in both hemispheres. It was years before McKinley attained this distinction; in fact, the real estimate of his statesmanlike qualities was only made when death marked him for its own.

The test of President Roosevelt's capacity to meet every requirement of a most trying and difficult place was expected to come when Congress took up the recommendations of his message and met him face to face. Congress has met and adjourned, and the friends of President Roosevelt have nothing to regret. It is no secret that powerful interests in his own party antagonized his views on the trust question. Unfortunately these views were not fairly presented and discussed by some Republican, or by any of the Democratic newspapers. They were, therefore, widely misunderstood and misinterpreted. Two things alone were primarily sought by the President as remedies for existing trust evils—one, publicity, if necessary, and secondly, the power to punish if offenders were found. President Roosevelt did not make an assault on American industries all along the line. In his every utterance he conceded that there were good and bad industrial combinations, some that were helpful to, and some that were destructive of, the people's interests. He sought only the restraint and punishment of the bad, and at the same time the encouragement and development of the good, and on these lines, ultimately, legislation was enacted at the late session of Congress which must stand as the legitimate fruit of the President's policy publicly proclaimed. It may not be all that we want, but it is a fair beginning of a good work.

In this matter, as in the Panama Canal and the Cuban reciprocity treaty, the President has had his way, and it must be confessed, even by his enemies, that he has voiced crystallized public opinion on these questions. Making his Western trip so soon after the adjournment of Congress, it will be specially interesting to observe the treatment he will receive and the comment that will be made on the course he has pursued. The anti-trust sentiment prevails much more generally and strongly in the West than in the East. It is safe, therefore, to expect a most enthusiastic and hearty welcome all along the line of the President's trip.

If on this journey he can take up the discussion of the tariff and stem the tide of heresy proclaimed under the name of "the Iowa idea," with its insinuation that the tariff protects the trusts, he will have blazed the path for Republican success in 1904, and that means his own success.

Putting Taxes Where They Belong.

THE BEST tax measure proposed thus far at this session of the Legislature at Albany is that to add fifty per cent. to the excise tax. Of course this proposition is bitterly opposed by most of the saloons and by all politicians, of both parties, who may think they find strength in the support of the saloon vote. But public sentiment favors the bill, although it does not give such vociferous expression to its opinion as do the boisterous advocates of the saloon to their side of the question.

Those who recall the stubborn and bitter opposition to the Raines excise law and the threats against the Republican party the saloon-keepers made when that bill made its sensational appearance at Albany several years ago will not be worried over the many demonstrations of the whiskey politicians at the State capital. For twenty years the question of excise legislation and the restriction of the saloon had perplexed the Republican party of New York, and only when the drastic Raines law, based on the successful liquor law of Ohio and other Western States, was forced through the Legislature, did this annual contention over liquor legislation at Albany cease.

If the State is to enlarge the Erie Canal and fulfill the pledge of the Republican party and the expectations of our great commercial interests, money must be provided to carry out the vast enterprise. Governor Odell, whose business administration was distinguished last year by the almost total abolition of the State tax, insists that the canal improvement shall be made, but without adding to the tax burdens of the people. He has, therefore, proposed sundry new tax measures, the most important and productive of which is that for an increase of fifty per cent. in the liquor tax. He estimates that the new tax measures, including the liquor tax, the mortgage tax, and the collateral inheritance tax bills, will increase the revenues of the State by about \$11,000,000, and provide an amount necessary to pay the interest on a canal debt of over \$100,000,000 and also create a sinking fund for the liquidation of that debt in fifty years. He supports the increase in the liquor tax, on the ground that the present high tax law "has closed thousands of places that were menaces to public morals, and has reduced our prison population and diminished crime."

If this has been the result of the Raines law, still better results may be anticipated from doubling the Raines law taxes on the saloon. Senator Malby, who is foremost in pressing the new liquor tax bill in the Legislature, says that the sentiment of the Republican members of the Legislature is that "if the State must tax something to raise the needed revenue for its expenditures and canal improvement, it should begin with rum, one of the luxuries of life that could bear an increased burden with less hardship to the taxpayers than anything else I know of." At the first hearing on the liquor bill the opponents of the measure opposed it on the ground that it would drive at least twenty per cent. of the small saloon-keepers out of business. This is the best argument that could be made in favor of it. It is no secret that some of the largest brewing interests refuse to oppose the new law, and hold that it will be conducive to the best welfare of the State; that it will put the business on a better footing by eliminating a large number of objectionable grogeries that will be unable to pay an increased tax.

It is remarkable that any among the reasonable and respectable element in the State can be found to antagonize the new measure. The chief opposition centres in New York and Buffalo, the two cities, curiously enough, which are most clamorous for canal enlargement and the two which will have to bear the larger part of the cost of the work. The question for the taxpayers of New York and Buffalo, and of all the other large cities, is whether they shall be burdened with additional taxes on real and personal property, or whether the saloon-keepers, who are responsible for so large a part of our public expenditures, shall not pay a greater share of the bill.

We predict that no measure that the Republican Legislature of this State has advocated will give greater satisfaction to the people and bring better results to the treasury than the one to increase the liquor taxes.

Reform Is Slow but Sure.

NO DECLARATION in Mayor Low's recent message dealing with the police force of the city has more force and pertinence than that calling attention to the fact that the redemption of the police force is necessarily a slow process. If all our municipal reformers, both of the real and the would-be kind, would keep this truth steadily before their minds Mayor Low would be spared much of the obstructive criticism which has hitherto been heaped upon him from this same quarter and which Commissioner Greene is in danger of encountering soon no matter how well and efficiently he may perform his difficult task. And what is true of police reformation in New York is true in a like degree of reformatory work in every other department of local government. It is necessarily and inevitably slow—that is to say, it is slow according to the prevalent American notion of the way reforms should go. We are all prone to forget that, while we live in an automobile and wireless-telegraph age, the human constitution and human processes of thought have not greatly changed with all the years, and rapid-transit methods are not possible in the removal of rooted prejudices and deep-seated abuses any more than they were a century ago.

In other and plainer words, the virus injected into metropolitan government by several decades of Tammany misrule and corruption cannot be ejected in a year and a day, no matter how vigorous and drastic the method of treatment may be. It takes time and the process is slow, as we Americans are wont to count slowness, but with men like Mayor Low and Mr. Grout to lead on, it only

requires the exercise of a little patience, forbearance, and ordinary sense to bring about most of the things all good citizens hope for and desire, in due time. The chief thing we have to deplore is the foolish and mischievous law which cuts Mayor Low's term short next fall, after only two years of service, and makes it necessary to fight another battle with Tammany before the reform administration has had a fair, or even a decent, chance to show what it can do. Mayor Low's own suggestion that the term of his successor, elected in 1905, ought to be four years, ought to bear fruit at Albany at the earliest possible date.

The Plain Truth.

NO STATE in the Eastern part of the Union has such liberal Sunday laws as New York, and the present movement to liberalize them still further is a weak and cowardly concession to certain interests that have more privileges and immunities now under the State laws than are asked or expected by any other business interests in existence. Once a step of the kind proposed is taken, and it is almost impossible to retrace it, however great the error made may be found to have been. Some modification in the Sunday laws will probably be found necessary now and then as the years go on, but when such changes are made it should be in deference to a demand from some higher source than amateur baseball clubs and the drink shops.

THE EFFORTS of the present police administration in New York to suppress the so-called Sunday concerts will meet with the general approval of respectable and law-abiding citizens. The "sacred" feature of these concerts as they have been conducted in the dives and the beer halls of the city has been a thin and silly farce which has really deceived no one, except, possibly, our guileless and innocent police. That recent attempts to suppress them have been hissed and denounced by persons present need not concern any one. Those who fight reform because they cannot have the song-and-dance man on Sunday, as on other days, may be counted on as against any effort at reform in any place or at any time. It is worse than useless to try to please or conciliate such persons.

IT SEEMS TO us quite ungracious to assume without positive knowledge on the subject that the Russian Emperor did not mean to include the Jews in his proclamation of religious liberty. It is true that he did not mention them specifically, but, for that matter, he did not mention any particular sect among the many in his empire. The Jews form a very considerable element among the Russian people, where they have remained in spite of the cruelties heaped upon them, and if the decree of toleration was not meant for them it becomes a poor and meaningless document indeed. It seems to us fairer to assume that the Czar meant all that he said when he declared, as he did in this remarkable rescript, that he granted to all his "subjects of other religions and to all foreign persuasions freedom of creed and worship in accordance with their rites." If there is any doubt about it he might at least be given the benefit of the doubt.

WE HAVE been "decorated" lately with not a little abuse by some so-called "free-thinkers" because we have at various times spoken in commendation of the Bible, and particularly because we have expressed our belief that under certain conditions it may be read with profit in the public schools. We shall make no reply to these attacks because, in the first place, they are couched in terms that make them unworthy of a reply, and secondly, because we propose to continue our approval of the Bible whenever occasion seems to demand such approval. While this is a secular journal, it is also a journal that believes in the Bible and in the religion which the Bible teaches, and is glad, when opportunity offers, to help along any of the many noble causes to which the churches of all names and sects are committed. We may say here, also, while we are in the way for it, that we have infinitely more respect for any man who sincerely holds to a belief in some form of religion and lives up to its precepts as best he can, whether he be a Mohammedan, a Buddhist, or a Hottentot, than we have for these shallow and blatant irreconcilables and iconoclasts who, while living in a land which owes its strength and prosperity chiefly to the principles and influences of a great religious faith, are doing all they can in their feeble and ineffectual way to break down and destroy its faith.

OUR ESTEEMED contemporary, the Charleston (S. C.) News, says that Republican newspapers would consent to-morrow to the dictum that "this is a white man's country, if the people of the South would consent to cut out the negro as a basis of representation in Federal affairs." It is a pity that the question of color can not be eliminated from the discussion of reform of the suffrage. The people of the South object to giving the vote to the negro on the ground that the latter is not mentally qualified to exercise the right of suffrage. In this contention many thoughtful Northern men, both Democrats and Republicans, agree, but they argue that if the illiterate, irresponsible, and untrustworthy black voter in the South is excluded from the right of suffrage, the same exclusion should apply both in the South and the North to the white voters of the slums in our great cities who have no appreciation of their suffrage right. Is there not some statesman in the South or in the North with the courage and patriotism to propose a constitutional amendment restricting the suffrage, in some directions, at least, to those who are capable of understanding the exalted privilege it confers? Is there not a common ground on which thoughtful men of both parties and both sections can stand? Why make it a question of color? Is it not, rather, a question of fitness and capacity?

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE UNNUMBERED multitudes of people throughout Christendom who have received comfort, encourage-



DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER,
Who has recently made a golden-
wedding tour.—Parkinson.

ment, and inspiration through the sermons, addresses, and published writings of Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler will read with much gratification of the recent "golden-wedding tour" taken by Dr. Cuyler and his wife to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. The trip extended over a week and included visits at Trenton, Philadelphia, and Old Point Comfort, with a sermon to the students at Hampton Institute on Sunday. Mrs. Cuyler, before her marriage, was Miss Annie E. Mathiot, of Newark, Ohio. Of the happy home life of Dr. Cuyler we have some glimpses in his recent autobiography. According to the chronicle there given, Dr. Cuyler first saw his future wife "on a certain Sabbath day in January, 1851," when she appeared in "a group of young ladies" seated immediately before the pulpit in the Third Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J., in which he was then pastor. She was the guest of a prominent family in the congregation, and on the Monday evening following, in company with his mother, he called at their home. It may be inferred from what follows that it was a case of love if not exactly at first sight, very near to that. "That evening," writes Dr. Cuyler, "has been marked with a very white stone in my calendar ever since. It was a brief visit of a fortnight that the fair maiden from the West made in Trenton, but when she, soon afterward, returned to Ohio, she took with her what has been an unalienable possession ever since, and will be 'till death us do part.'" They were married two years later, on March 17th, 1853. In a sermon preached on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate over the Lafayette Avenue Church, in Brooklyn, Dr. Cuyler paid the following beautiful tribute to his wife, "If you have any tribute of thanks for any good which I have done you, do not offer it to me; go carry it down to yonder home, of which she has been the light and joy, and lay it at her unselfish feet." On this occasion, it is said, and for the first and only time, a murmur of applause ran through the very staid Lafayette Avenue congregation.

OUR GIFTED and versatile President has made known to his fellow-citizens in clear and emphatic language his views on such important subjects as the strenuous life, family duty, and domestic happiness, but has never expressed himself in public on Biblical criticism, either as to the Old Testament or to the New. Here is where he has shown himself much more discreet than the young ruler of Germany, for not even the negro problem is more fruitful of acrimonious debate than these questions of Biblical interpretation. We observe that one of the greatest of Germany's Biblical scholars, Professor Harnack, holds that the two parallel revelations suggested by the Kaiser are untenable as a logical doctrine. It is to be hoped that none of the Emperor's subjects who venture to dissent from him on this subject will be adjudged guilty of *lèse-majesté*. The world now calmly awaits the irrepressible Kaiser's next sensation.

IT IS NO slight or ordinary distinction that attaches to the name and service of the venerable Dr. W. H. Long-



DR. W. H. LONGHURST,
Who has been organist at Canterbury Cathedral,
England, for sixty years.—Collins.

hurst, who has been for three-score years the organist in England's most famous and historic cathedral, that of Canterbury. In this beautiful and stately edifice the primates of the Church of England are always enthroned; and Dr. Longhurst has been present and taken part in the musical programme at no less than six of these ecclesiastical functions, the first being as a member of the cathedral choir in the year 1828, and the last as the organist when Dr. Temple was enthroned in 1897. Dr. Davidson, the new primate, was installed at Westminster. Dr. Longhurst has been a witness to several scenes in connection with the primacy that were not at all churchly. Such was that which occurred in 1832 when Archbishop Howley was invited to a banquet in

the Guild Hall at Canterbury. Popular feeling was at that time very strong in Canterbury against those who had offered any opposition to a certain reform bill, and the working people were determined to make this apparent in their reception of the metropolitan of all England, who was known to be by no means in favor of the great measure. As soon as the archbishop's carriage drew up in front of the Guild Hall, on this occasion, a tremendous hissing and howling, accompanied by a shower of rotten eggs, stones, and mud, broke forth. The small police force was unable to cope with the crowd, and threats were made to drag the venerable prelate from his carriage. Fortunately the mayor and the police came to the rescue and the incident ended without anything being harmed except the dignity of the archbishop, and from that, it appears, he soon recovered.



PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA AND PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES,
Two bright and interesting grandchildren of King Edward VII. of England.

THE LATE Queen Victoria was extremely proud of her Stuart ancestry, and King Edward and the present Prince of Wales have given many proofs of their strong regard for Scotland and for Scottish soldiers. The King himself is colonel-in-chief of the Gordon Highlanders, and the pretty picture we give of young Prince Edward in the uniform of that grand corps is therefore full of many-sided appropriateness. The young prince's sister, Mary Victoria, is another member of the same interesting family group, which welcomed a new-comer a few weeks ago in the person of a baby son. The children of the Prince of Wales are always specially interesting to the British nation, since they alone of the royal princes in modern times can claim that both parents are "native born," and that their nursery language on both sides is English. The British people will not like them the less for that, though many princesses of foreign birth have been, like the present Queen, as much loved and respected as if they were of British parentage.

AMONG THE most responsible and important positions in the service of a great newspaper is that of foreign correspondent. In order to fill such a place efficiently



C. INMAN BARNARD,
Brilliant correspondent of the New York Tribune in Paris.—Ellis.

the incumbent must not only be skilled in ordinary journalistic work, but must also be familiar with one or more languages than his own, be well posted on the geography, history, and internal affairs of the country to which he is accredited, and must have a clear knowledge of international policies and politics. Those who have read in the columns of the New York Tribune the excellent dispatches and letters of its Paris correspondent, Mr. C. Inman Barnard, know that he is a man of the calibre suggested. Mr. Barnard was born in Boston and was graduated from Harvard, but he has lived many years in the French capital, where he is so highly esteemed that he recently received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the French government. Regarding this event the

Figaro says: "He is one of the American-Parisians or Parisian-Americans who seem to have no other aim except to unite more closely France and the United States." Mr. Barnard's beautiful home in Paris is a general rendezvous of the American colony, with which he is most popular.

PEOPLE WHO have read Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's article on the great Northwest in a recent number of *The Century* have a truer conception than most of them have ever had before of the wonderful material development and still more wonderful possibilities lying immediately before that far-off corner of our national domain where the "Oregon rolls" and hears a great many sounds in these days besides its "own dashings." From the information thus obtained also of the rapidly growing cities in that quarter, the remarkable upgrowth of their domestic and foreign commerce, and the no less remarkable advancement of the agricultural and commercial interests of the same section of country, they may have a more adequate realization of the duties and responsibilities now devolving upon the men chosen to represent the great Northwest in the Federal Legislature. Whether the Hon. Levi Ankeny, the new Senator from Washington, has the true qualities of a statesman or not, it remains for the future to show, as he has never before held public office, but he certainly has, to begin with, the qualifications going with an intimate, life-long and extensive knowledge of the region and the people he has been chosen to represent. Senator Ankeny is a Missourian by birth, but has lived in the Northwest ever since he was six years of age, first in the vicinity of Portland, where he received most of his schooling, and later in Idaho, where he had charge for a time of his father's mining interests. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the banking business in Walla Walla, Wash., he has also been interested in stock-raising, and is known throughout the Oregon River region as a typically progressive and public-spirited man. In 1897 and 1899 Mr. Ankeny was a candidate before the State Legislature for election to the United States Senate. In 1897 he was one of the three principal candidates when Watson C. Squire and George Turner were his opponents, the latter being elected to the Senatorship. In 1899, when A. G. Foster was elected to the Senate, Mr. Ankeny was again a leading candidate, as was also Mayor Thomas Humes, of Seattle. He was finally elected in January of the present year.

A VOLUME OF memoirs which ought to prove mightily interesting reading is that promised to the world by Judge John H. Reagan, of Texas, who has recently retired to private life. Judge Reagan has had a varied, stormy, and eventful career, beginning back to the time when he was a citizen of the short-lived Republic of Texas and running through the Texan wars with the Indians and Mexicans, through the early history of the Lone Star State after it was admitted to the union, and later when it tried to go out of the union. During the Civil War Mr. Reagan served the Confederacy in many conspicuous positions, being at one time a member of the Confederate Congress and later of President Davis's cabinet, where he served as Postmaster-General. He is the only surviving member of that cabinet. After reconstruction days Mr. Reagan came back to the Senate at Washington, where he was an active and useful member for four years.

IN THESE days groups of beautiful sisters are a distinguishing trait of English society. Of these groups none

can compare either as regards brains or beauty with that which may be said to be headed by the Countess of Warwick and terminated by Lady Angela Forbes. Lady Angela is thought by English society authorities to be the most original of Lady Rosslyn's lovely daughters; and as they include, in addition to Lady Warwick, the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, this must be considered no mean compliment.

At one time it was currently reported, though erroneously, that Lady Angela had inspired, if she had not actually written, the "Visits of Elizabeth," a popular book of the past season in both England and America. Lady Angela Forbes is an enthusiastic horsewoman and spends the winter months in the hunting counties.



LADY ANGELA FORBES,
One of the most popular figures in aristocratic
English society.—Collings.



IMPRESSIVE INTERIOR OF THE ANCIENT AND WIDELY-KNOWN CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, WINCHESTER, ENG.



PORTER'S LODGE, WHERE EVERY WAYFARER RECEIVES "A MANCHET OF BREAD AND A MEASURE OF BEER."

SINGULAR ANTIQUE CUSTOM IN A NOTED ENGLISH TOWN.

FREE BREAD AND BEER, BY TERMS OF A BISHOP'S GRANT, DOLED OUT AT A CHURCH DOOR TO ALL APPLICANTS FOR THE PAST EIGHT HUNDRED YEARS.

Bread and Beer Free for All Time.

CONNECTED WITH the Church of the Holy Cross, near Winchester, England, is a charity hospital where "a manchet of bread and a measure of beer" have been given without question or price to every one who has asked it for nearly eight hundred years. The endowment which makes this possible is in better shape than ever to-day, and the building used for the purpose will no doubt last as long as the old Norman and Transition architecture of the times of the Conquest and later builders. This institution, of which two views are given herewith, impressed the writer, as nothing else in the course of a three months' trip in that country could do, with the stability of things in England.

Legend tells us that on the site of the hospital there existed a religious fraternity which perished after the Danish ravages. But the earliest records of the place are its mentions in two papal bulls, dated 1137 and 1144, respectively, confirming the endowments, the actual foundation having been made in 1136. The founder was Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, brother of King Stephen, their father being Stephen, Count of Blois.

In making the grant De Blois wrote: "For the health of the souls of myself, my predecessors, and the Kings of England, I have newly instituted without the walls of Winchester, and forever to sustain thirteen poor, impotent men to be lodged, cared for, fed, and nursed, and properly so, another to be introduced as soon as any one shall be sufficiently recovered as to be dismissed with comfort and respect. Over and above these thirteen, corresponding to the number of Christ and His apostles, a hundred men shall be provided with dinner in the hall daily; and a manchet of bread and a measure of beer shall be given to all wayfarers presenting themselves at the hospital gate to the end of time."

The bishop placed the hospital in charge of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; but that charge was given up in 1185, consequent upon some disputes with De Blois's successor, Todyve, a persecutor even as De Blois was a supporter of Thomas à Becket through his long struggle with Henry II. In 1200 episcopal management was secured, but the deeds were not handed over until 1379, and then to Bishop William of Wyckham, who, after much care and trouble, put the institution on a good foundation according to the intentions of De Blois.

The church and hospital form a picture of mediaeval England unsurpassed in the kingdom. Situated in a narrow valley, close to the silver and rapid Itchen, amidst majestic elms, with the downs and St. Catherine's hill close at hand, the Church of the Holy Cross is indeed well placed, and to see the brethren of the endowment of De Blois in their daily ministries is a sight well worth while.

When the American philosopher Emerson was in England he visited this place, knocked at the gate, preferred his request, and received the prince bishop's "manchet of bread and measure of beer," although its donor had been dead for over seven hundred years. The body of De Blois lies under the pavement, before the high altar, the shrines of Saxon monarchs looking down upon his last resting-place, the church and the rite which he instituted being his only monuments. ROBERT BRUCE.

The Temperance Spirit in the South.

SO MUCH noise is made over the temperance question and the enforcement of anti-liquor laws in our Northern States that the general public has been able to hear and know but little about the progress of such laws in the South, where more actual advancement has been made in overcoming the evils of the liquor traffic by legislation than in any other part of the union. Local option by counties has been progressing all through the South for

many years until the larger parts of the States of Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana have been brought practically under prohibition. One may travel entirely across some of these States, it is said, without passing through a single saloon district. Even Texas, which, in years gone by, very unjustly gained the reputation of being loose and lawless, has been almost captured by the prohibitionists. Three-fourths of the State is now said to be under the local option law excluding all liquor. To be more precise, of the 236 counties of the State, 104 are wholly dry, and of the remainder, seventy-four are largely dry, very many of them wholly dry save the county seat, and only fifty-eight are wholly wet. And the counties that are either wholly or largely dry represent a total population of 2,218,039, while the wet counties represent only 725,825. A movement is now on foot in Texas to pass a prohibitory law applicable to the whole State, and on the basis of the figures quoted it looks as if the thing would be done. It may thus happen that while Vermont and New Hampshire, on our northern border, have actually abandoned prohibition the great commonwealth on the Southwest will take it up, and, what is more, will be likely to enforce it, affording the rest of the country a unique object lesson.

Ancient Tayles.

YE GREATE MANNE AND YE REPORTER.



ONCE UPONNE a tyme there lived an ambitious Reporter.

For many yeares ye Reporter hadde yearned to interview a certaine Greate Manne. Yea, for three yeares in succession hadde he camped on ye traile of ye sedde Greate Manne; butte never coulede he gette close enough to be able to telle an anxious Public whatte ye greate one ate for lunch or whether he snored inne hys sleepe.

For verily thys is ye sort of news whych ye soul of ye Public loveth.

Now itte soe happened thatte one day a caprice of Fortune gave ye Reporter a chaire neare ye table where ye Greate Manne sate waiting to be served.

"Now wille I attain ye summit of my ambition," gasped ye trembling Reporter, "atte one felle Swoop!" & he gazed with hys mouth open, hys eyes bugged out and hys eares spreade abroad like two solar motors on a busy day.

For he doubted notte thatte ye Greate Manne woulde order stewed Cherubim, fricasseed angel wings and a manna salad washed downe with nectar right off ye ice and sent p. d. q. from Olympus.

Soe ye Reporter gripped hys chaire hard & swallowed hys hearte.

"Whatte cravest thou, O greate Sir?" asked ye obsequious slave who carried ye snowy napkin.

"Lo!" answered ye Greate Manne, "thou mayst bring me Liver & Onions; a slice of Limburger & much Beere; alsoe, do thou place uponne ye side Sauer Kraut, a cluster of Wieners and Much Beere!" & ye Reporter faynted.

& itte came to pass thatte ye Greate Manne did eate & was filled. Wherefore, after pycking hys teethe with a torke, he arose, litte a rank weede mayde of skunk cabbage & condemned sockes and went hys way, leaving ye poor Reporter spread out uponne ye floore.

(Ye Lesson.)

Ye Uppercut:—Hero-worship flourisheth best afar off.
Ye Wallop:—Perhaps ye humble manne woulde be just as greate—were he butte given ye chance.

Ye Knockout:—Manne is never immortal till he dies.
LOWELL OTUS REESE.

Jewish Immigration Increasing.

WE ARE indebted to the *American Hebrew* for a most interesting and suggestive analysis of the immigration of Jews to this country in the past four years. The analysis is based upon government statistics and shows an increase of this class of immigrants in the period named of fifty-three per cent. from Russia, forty-two per cent. from Austria-Hungary, and eighty-nine per cent. from Roumania. The total figures of Jewish immigration for the four years ending 1902 was 213,965. One of the most encouraging facts in the figures thus presented is that a larger percentage of the immigrants than ever before are women and children, thus showing that the home-seekers predominate. Where women and children are thus coming in, it is fair to presume that they come with the intention of settling here permanently and not simply remaining here a few years to earn a little money and then return to their former homes to enjoy the means thus obtained. One of the most valid objections made to Chinese immigration, and to the incoming of certain classes of Italians, has been that they have no intention of becoming citizens, but remain here alien in all their ways and customs, and finally return to their native countries with the earnings they have accumulated during their sojourn here. These are not the kind of immigrants who are of any real benefit to the country, and the less we have of them the better. As a general rule Jewish immigrants of any grade, even the poorest and most illiterate, are an industrious and temperate people, and, if fairly treated when they arrive here, soon become worthy and valuable citizens.

The Significance of "Overland."

LIKE THE terms "out West," "trans-Pacific," "down South," and many other terms made familiar to American ears by long colloquial use, the rapid growth of the country in population and in other ways, and especially its recent expansive tendencies, the term "overland" also is likely soon to lose the special significance it once had as applied to Western modes and methods of transit. The completion of the great isthmian canal, now an assured fact in the not distant future, will make necessary a considerable revision in terms like this. Transportation to the Pacific coast by rail will then be "overland" as contrasted with transportation by canal in a more literal sense than it has been taken heretofore. In connection with this subject some interesting statements have recently been made by Mr. Alfred Darlow, in which he contends that the term "Overland Route," as applied to the Union Pacific Road, has an historical origin and significance which gives it a special right to perpetuity. He quotes the authority of Senator H. Benton, and later of Abraham Lincoln, in support of the assertion that the railroad thus designated came by the term as the natural and legitimate sequence of its geographical location, and argues that nothing has since occurred or is likely to occur to deprive it of the right to that title.

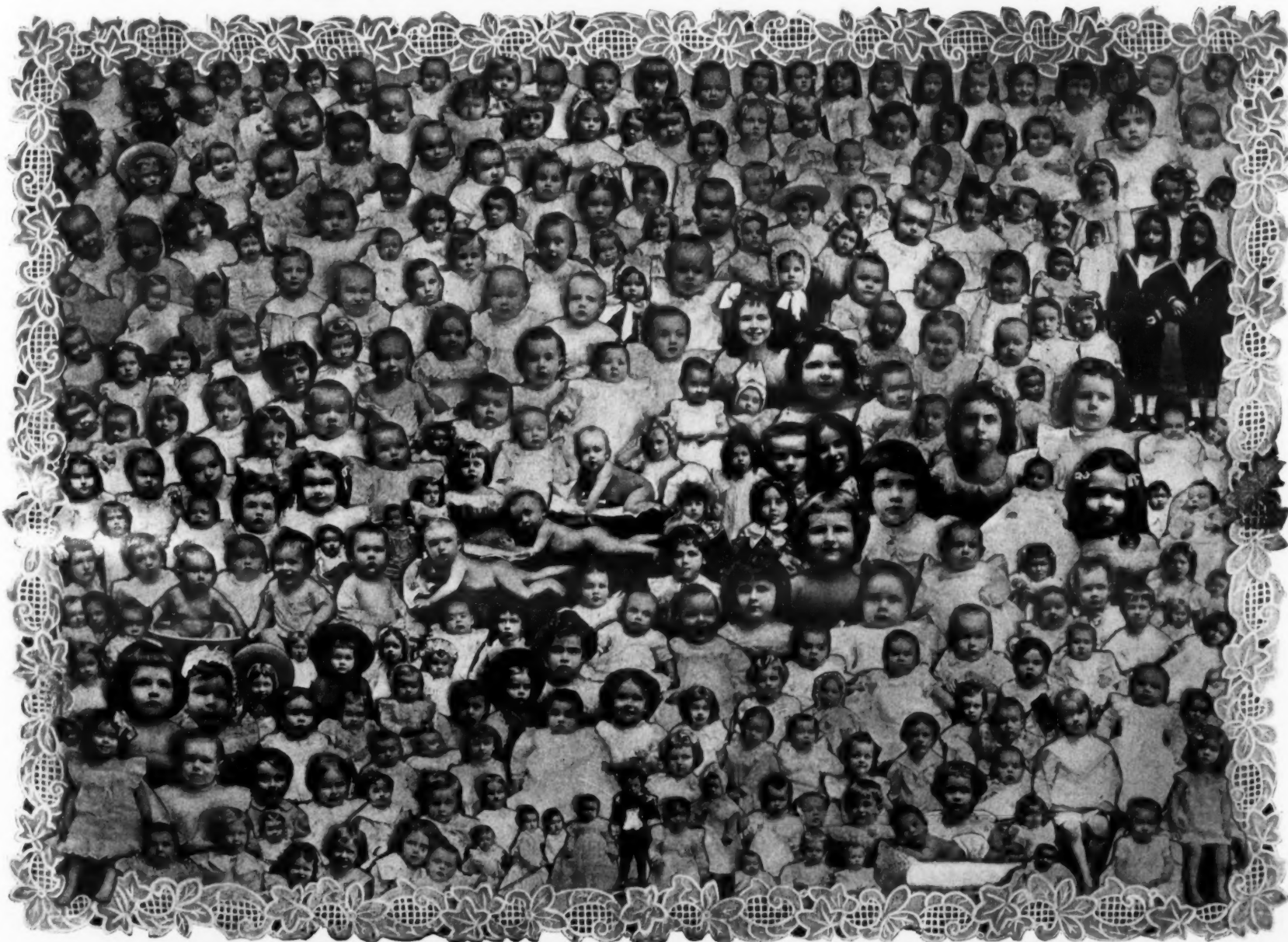
Splendid Growth of "Leslie's Weekly."

LESLIE'S WEEKLY tells us that "With the past year LESLIE'S WEEKLY has been practically revolutionized in its many departments, and the marked improvements are rolling up the subscription list at a rapid rate. To-day the guaranteed circulation is 85,000 weekly against 57,000 in 1901. The advertiser who has not looked into the new LESLIE'S influence is wronging himself, for this journal is a living refutation of the claim of ten years ago that "the day of the weekly has gone. The day of the old weekly, only, has passed, but in the new LESLIE'S WEEKLY is found the kind of journalism that is here to stay—the kind of journalism that intelligent American people will not wait a month to get."—*More Business.*



STEAMER'S SIDE CRUSHED IN LIKE AN EGG-SHELL.

PALATIAL "PLYMOUTH," OF THE FALL RIVER LINE, AS SHE APPEARED AFTER HAVING BEEN RAMMED IN A DENSE FOG OFF FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, DURING THE NIGHT OF MARCH 19TH BY THE FREIGHTER "CITY OF TAUNTON." SIX MEN ON THE "PLYMOUTH" WERE KILLED AND FOUR INJURED.—*Lucky.*



BEAUTIFUL BABIES OF FAIR ATLANTA'S "FOUR HUNDRED."

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING HUNDREDS OF THE GEORGIA CITY'S FINEST CHILDREN.—*Copyright, 1903, by W. H. Strangman.*

A Day at the Indian School at Carlisle

By L. A. Maynard

PEOPLE WHO have received their impressions of Indian life and character from border romances and Wild West shows—and it must be confessed that most of us have received them that way—should visit the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Penn., as I did not long ago, where they can see and hear the truth about these red brothers of ours and get the false notions and foolish prejudices knocked out of them by hard facts. For they will find there among the thousand or more young men and women, the sons and daughters of the aborigines, very little to remind them of the feathered and bedaubed savage of the war-whoop and tomahawk days. They will see, instead, a body of young men and women who, in dignity, self-respect, moral strength, and loftiness of hope and purpose, will measure fully up to the highest standards of our Anglo-Saxon civilization. The motto of the class which was graduated at Carlisle recently is a rational expression of the spirit that rules in this institution and dominates the life of the students: "Not at the summit, but on the way." And while it is not possible in three-and-twenty years to make over the work of a thousand, one who knows the history of the Carlisle school and the magnificent results it has achieved in its twenty-three years of existence can but feel that while the "summit" has not been reached, remarkable progress has been made "on the way."

If I were asked where these students of Carlisle come from I might truly answer in the familiar lines—

"From the great lakes of the Northland,
From the land of the Ojibways,
From the lands of the Dakotahs,
From the mountains, moors, and fenlands,
Where the heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah,
Feeds among the reeds and rushes."

As a prosaic fact the representatives of more than seventy different tribes have passed through the gates of Carlisle since they were opened twenty-three years ago, including a large number of Alaskas. Recently a number of native Porto Rican youth have been sent here, the only element present not of purely Indian origin.

The industries taught at the institution include printing, carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, tailoring, and farming, and, for the girls specially, sewing, laundry-work, bread-making, and domestic science. All these things are taught with the best modern appliances and in such a way as to make them of immediate and practical usefulness to outgoing students. A weekly paper, *The Red Man and Helper*, with a circulation of over five thousand, is set up, printed, and mailed by Indian apprentices under the editorship and business direction of a skilled and experienced woman placed in charge by Colonel Pratt. The paper itself and the job work turned out by the office are excellent specimens of typographical neatness, taste, and skill. All the supplies for the school itself, so far as possible, including the printed forms and letter-heads, clothing, tin-ware, carpenter work, bed and table linen, the painting and repairing, and also the supplies of fruit, milk, meat, eggs, and vegetables, are produced by the labor of the students themselves.

There are ten grades in the academic department, the chief emphasis all through being laid on the strictly useful and practical, and none at all on the purely ornamental, unless the simpler elements of vocal and instrumental music ought to be included in that class. No other languages than English are taught, and no frills.

Legislative Action Demanded.

THERE IS no business which is more in need of stringent legal safeguards than is that of banking. Persons and institutions entrusted with the people's money should not only be held to strict accountability, but should also be subjected to careful supervision by some public authority. While prudent and honest bankers are as likely to deal justly with their customers as are men of the same character in other callings, the statutes should restrict as much as possible the peculiar opportunities which banking affords to the imprudent and the dishonest. No one should be allowed to conduct a banking business who is not willing to give an account of his financial trusteeship at stated times to those whom it concerns.

The laws of this State are defective in that, while they place chartered commercial and savings banks under the oversight of the banking department, they exempt private bankers from all governmental control. The result of this is that many irresponsible individuals and firms start so-called banks, and, through reckless management or deliberate design, oftentimes fleece their patrons, to the ruin and misery of their too confiding victims. It is true that some of the strongest and most reliable of our banking houses are private concerns. But a law bringing private banks under State inspection could not injure or hamper these—might, indeed, add to their good repute—while it would curb and prevent many a rash or fraudulent undertaking.

Especially useful would such an enactment be in the case of the banks established in certain New York City department stores, which offer higher rates of interest on deposits than do the savings banks, and thus induce depositors in the latter to transfer their savings from institutions regulated by statute to those that have not an equal guarantee of security and stability. While a regular savings bank now pays but 3 or 3½ per cent. interest, the department stores proffer 4. This difference has caused the withdrawal of large sums from the savings

banks where they were secured by gilt-edged securities to concerns which may invest this cash in any kind of stocks or bonds, or any other thing, without restriction. Some of the stores are accused of obtaining in this way needed additional capital, which they use in their commercial ventures and thus expose it to the uncertain risks of ordinary trade. Undoubtedly here, as in the case of any private bank, much depends on good luck, right management, and a keen sense of honor, but the hazard to deposits involved in a combination of banking and storekeeping is necessarily far greater than that connected with banking alone.

The present Legislature should make it impossible to thus put in jeopardy the savings of the poor. If it is wise to surround the regular chartered banks with restrictions, it would be no less wise to put similar restraint on all banks. The chartered commercial banks pay a large amount of taxes to the State, while the private banks pay nothing. There is no sound reason why the latter should be so favored. They draw business from the regular banks, and, as things now are, they are liable to be a source of danger in times of panic. Our lawmakers will be flagrantly remiss if they fail to correct the flaw in the statutes referred to and to give an equal chance to the regular banks and equal protection to all depositors.

The regular day's programme opens at nine o'clock with exercises in the chapel, consisting of a brief Scripture reading by the superintendent or his assistant and the singing of several hymns, into which the students enter with great vigor and spirit. After this, one-half of them go to their assigned tasks in the workshops or in the fields, where they remain until noon, while the other half devote themselves to the studies of the class-rooms. In the afternoon this order is reversed. At the dinner hour the boys and girls meet at their respective dormitories and, forming in double columns, each sex by itself, march to the great dining-hall where, at tables each seating eight or ten persons, they are served with a substantial meal, all the service, including the baking, cooking, and waiting on table, being performed by the students themselves.

The four or five years which these aborigines spend within the benign and uplifting atmosphere of Carlisle itself by no means measures the extent of the protective and inspiring influences exercised in their behalf. Carlisle, like all good and true alma maters, stretches out her wings over all her children wherever they may be, in distant prairie homes, among the snow-clad peaks of the Rockies, or on the sandy stretches of sunny Arizona, and reaches out to them in watchful love and mother pride. No alumni body is held together through the years in stronger bonds of affection and mutual interest than the graduates of Colonel Pratt's school.

The general feeling of the students was truly expressed by a young Indian girl who said to me in the frank and simple speech characteristic of these people, "Colonel Pratt is a father to us all." All students are required to write to their homes once a month. Careful attention is paid to the habits of personal neatness and of thrift and providence. The physical development of the students is looked after by competent instructors, and during the in-door season calisthenic exercises in the capacious gymnasium are a regular feature of the teaching course. Basket-ball, baseball, and football are popular games among the students, and Carlisle football teams have won signal honors for several seasons past in contests with the best players from higher seats of learning.

Many false and vicious stories are set afloat in regard to the character and conduct of Carlisle graduates, and Colonel Pratt makes it part of his business to nail these lies, and also, where possible, to nail the liars. An instance of this kind of a peculiarly atrocious character occurred a few months ago when White Buffalo, who was graduated at Carlisle some eighteen years ago, was charged by a Western correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* with having murdered three white girls at a certain agency. The story was investigated and found to be a pure fabrication. No such white girls ever lived at the agency, nobody had been murdered, and White Buffalo,

for eighteen years, ever since his return from Carlisle, has been a reputable Indian, having a large farm, living a peaceable life, sending his children to school, and taking an intelligent interest in the affairs of the community about him. I saw White Buffalo myself at Carlisle, where he came to attend the commencement exercises in February, and a man of kindlier mien and gentler manners I have never met anywhere. It was inconceivable that he could do a brutal deed.

One natural, inevitable, and eminently proper sequence of the years of happy companionship which these Indian youths and maidens enjoy together at Carlisle is a union of hearts and hands in matrimony. Such tendencies are, in fact, quietly and discreetly encouraged, for no one realizes so well as Colonel Pratt and his associates that matrimony between these young men and women and a class of their people of the old order could hardly fail to be productive of discontent and unhappiness all around. So it comes to pass that when the tender passion begins to bud in the bosoms of these young Minnehahas and Hiawathas old Nokomis, in the person of Colonel Pratt or some other watchful guardian, gives them a blessing and takes care that no untimely and blighting frost shall prevent the bud from blossoming in due and proper season. All this does not mean that courtship and match-making are a part of the regular curriculum at Carlisle; it only means that practical wisdom and plain common sense rule in these things, as everywhere, and that among the sterner and more prosaic duties that enter into the life at this institution it is not to be forgotten that these young men and women associated here have a future before them in which love and matrimony, and all that goes with them, play as large and important a part as they do in the lives of normal men and women of any other race, color, or class.

It should be said in this connection, that the system of co-education at Carlisle has produced only good results as far as the commingling of the sexes is concerned. No scandals have marred the history of the institution. Modesty, dignified reserve, and gentle courtesy mark the demeanor of these young people toward each other, and all this in a degree hardly to be found in any other class of young men and women within our borders, similarly associated. No one can fail to be struck by this who mingles with the students at Carlisle. They seem to have a natural and inbred gentility, and anything approaching coarseness and vulgarity in speech or conduct is rarely seen. I saw none whatever. Soft voices and quiet manners are the rule among them in the class-room, on the campus, and in the workshops.

If the enemies of Carlisle and its system of instruction who fire their criticism at it at long range with powder made up of about equal parts of ignorance, prejudice, and selfishness, would go there and spend a few days among these students, or witness such scenes as were presented at the recent commencement exercises, they would surely be convinced of the error of their ways, if they were open to conviction. It was Bishop McCabe who declared in his commencement address on this occasion that if the Senate at Washington had been present to see and hear what he saw and heard that day there would be no further opposition to any measure designed to promote the progress of the Indian into the full rights of American citizenship.

Cruelty to Children in New York

IT IS THE common and not ill-founded belief that parental love is one of the fixed and elemental instincts of the human, as well as the brute, creation, and that it may generally be trusted to protect tender and helpless childhood from intentional cruelty and abuse. But the records of our police courts, and especially of such organizations as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, afford only too frequent testimony to the fact that intemperance and other vices often seem to destroy every vestige of true parental affection and sometimes turn fathers and even mothers into monsters of meanness and cruelty. Efforts to ameliorate the condition of children employed in the streets and in mines and workshops meet with no greater difficulties than the indifference or the avarice of lazy, shiftless, and improvident parents who gain a part, if not all, of their subsistence from the hard and ill-paid toil of their little ones. An instance illustrative of the stupid brutality of a class of parents to be found in the tenement regions of New York was recently related by a teacher in an East Side school who had found it necessary to report one of her boys to the principal as insubordinate. The boy was sent home with a note to his parents. A little uneasy lest the boy should be punished too severely, the teacher asked him if he would be flogged. "No," replied the lad, "they'll just turn me out, I guess." The teacher understood when the boy came to school the next day heavy with sleeplessness and blue with cold. She learned that it was a common form of punishment among the parents in that quarter to turn a refractory child out into the streets for the night. Yet these are by no means the worst parents. The extreme cases coming to the attention of the Gerry society, it is said, have to be excluded from the society's reports. Is it any wonder that many of the children cursed by these unnatural guardians, and never knowing anything of the love and care of a true father or mother, should grow up to be criminals and outcasts?

The "First Lady" of Venezuela.

SOMEBODY HAS "discovered" Madame Castro, the "simple country girl" who has become wife of the President of the republic of Venezuela. "Her people worship her," we are told. "She is always attended by her private secretary, who acts as her interpreter—for Madame Castro speaks only her soft Spanish. Like the President, she is short and dark. Her eyes are large and dark, and her expression is almost childlike in its simplicity. She is about twenty-eight years old."



INDUSTRIOUSLY ENLARGING THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF GEOGRAPHY.



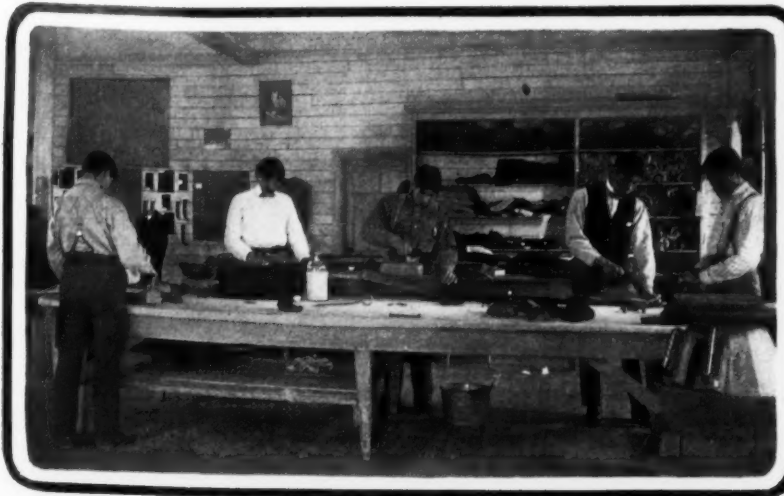
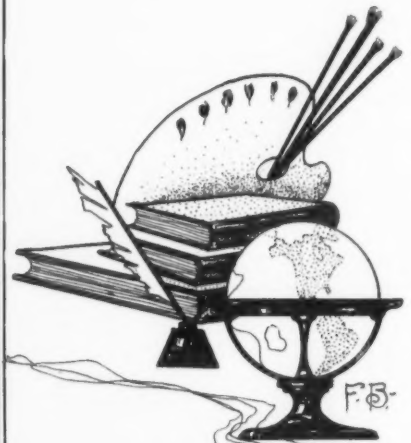
YOUNG WOMEN PREPARING VEGETABLES FOR THE STUDENTS' DINNER.



BUDDING ARTISTS, SOME OF WHOM MAY YET BE EMINENT.



VIGOROUS DUMB-BELL DRILL OF THE GIRLS IN THE GYMNASIUM.



FUTURE MERCHANT TAILORS OF THE GREAT RESERVATIONS.

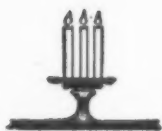


SKILLED IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE BLACKSMITH'S TRADE.

TEACHING THE INDIAN THE ARTS OF CIVILIZATION.
HOW CHILDREN OF THE RED MEN ARE TRAINED AT THE FAMOUS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PENN.
See opposite page.



ALICE FISCHER,
Whose excellent comedy work in "Mrs. Jack" placed her safely in the ranks of stars.—*Schluss.*



Why Is a "Star"?

NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

By Eleanor Franklin



CLARA BLOODGOOD,
The talented new star in Clyde Fitch's successful play, "Girl with the Green Eyes."—*Sarony.*

quavery voice somewhere in the immediate vicinity vouchsafing the assertion: "Well, she ain't got no style, anyhow." I flinched, but remembered that I was in an "emporium" and not a "shop." I coddled myself with the thought that I, and not the speaker, was out of my sphere, and told myself I had much better have remained farther eastward, where prices are higher but English and odors also vastly superior.



MABELLE GILMAN,
Who made one of the season's hits in "The Mocking-bird."—*McIntosh.*

That contralto lady must have been a difficulty and an obstacle to somebody. She was an exaggerated type of a very common variety of West-side New Yorker whose picture hats and oily pompadours exhale cooked vegetable odors. I followed the direction of her eyes, wondering what stellar light of Eighth Avenue fame they might be referring to, when who should I see at the other end of the counter, pulling out long strands of multi-colored ribbons and handing them to an over-attentive young clerk, but Miss Marie Cahill. Now Miss Cahill is a young comedienne of recent discovery, and I wondered how these "belles of Avenue A" happened to know her so well. But after all, Broadway theatres are open to the public's money, and such is fame.



BLANCHE RING,
A young woman who rose to prominence by her rendering of a single song.—*Schluss.*

Ye'd think stars



MINNIE DUPREE,
In "A Rose of Plymouth Town," the American play of Puritan times which New-Yorkers did not fancy.—*Fredricks.*

like her would dress better 'n that, wouldn't ye?" piped she of the quavering treble again. She wasn't dressed fit for publication, that's a fact; a short skirt and jacket with a dark shirt-waist and rakish little hat made her seem to fit her peculiar surroundings. I moved along the counter and became deeply interested in taffeta ribbons. "Come on, Marie," said a tall, beseeching young woman by her side. "Don't you hear those remarks?"

"What remarks?" asked Miss Cahill, with exasperating naïveté.

"Don't you see those dreadful people pointing you out?"

"Oh, are they, really? Well, I don't care. But say—what's the matter with my nose?"

"Nothing. Why?"

"That fat one buying the cerise ribbon said, distinctly, 'Look at 'er nose! Ain't it the quaint one?'"

After this they quietly paid for their goods, gave directions where they were to be sent, and hurried out. There were hundreds of women of every class and kind pushing and crowding each other in that big place, and I fell to thinking about the distinctive personality of the one little young woman who had made her way out of the crowd and into the magic circle where Fame dispenses her laurel leaves observed by all. "Personality," that is the word; that indescribable, indefinable, inexplicable something which arrests attention and rivets it. Last spring Mr. George Lederer produced an indifferently bad musical comedy called "The Wild Rose," and Miss Cahill, by some chance discovered a peculiarly original rhythmic song called "Nancy Brown," by a young fellow-professional and she "introduced" it as a "feature" of the production. The authors of the piece registered a strenuous objection, but after Miss Cahill had sung the song once to cut it out would have been equivalent to closing the season of her fellow-actors. The song was a hit, a palpable hit, and Miss Cahill was made; the production was made, the struggling young fellow-professional who wrote it was made, and consequently money was made.

The song has gone the way of "Annie Rooney" and "Sweet Marie," but "Nancy Brown" has blossomed on Broadway in the most extraordinary manner. She has grown up into a real musical comedy of the most delightfully common variety and Miss Cahill is a "star." Stars are made with reckless rapidity these days, and they hasten their own undoing, as a rule, with all the earnestness that the most exacting, tired public could demand, but I venture to prophesy that Miss Cahill is in the lime-light to stay, and that if an author can be found to produce something that will lend itself to her piquant personality we will enjoy a comedy success on Broadway next season. It is personality, and Miss Cahill has the rare faculty of making herself felt beyond the footlights.

Then there is Miss Blanche Ring. I suppose her name has not yet penetrated New Jersey and has probably not crossed the Harlem River, but on Manhattan Island she is a theatrical success, and already has a press agent busily engaged in preparing the public for her stellar debut. There are few things theatrical, I suppose, that are not meted out to Oshkosh in somewhat the same measure enjoyed by New York, but early this season we had an experience unique and exclusive, and thereby hangs the tale of Miss Ring's present flight toward the welkin.

Everybody who knows anything about New York life knows to his or her sorrow that it is practically impossible to dine with decent decorum and get into one of our fashionable play-houses in time to see the first curtain rise. To be sure those of us who dine at home on four or five courses can manage it all right, but we are disturbed throughout the entire first act by those unfortunate individuals who are forced to linger over a ten-course table

d'hôte, and this has come to be a "condition" of metropolitan life. To alleviate this a dressmaker with ideas and financial backing for them proposed at the beginning to open a theatre which should cater exclusively to the smart set. So she leased a little play-house uptown, placed her own name in large letters on the electric sign, of course, and began the experiment down on a dead level with the class whose patronage she expected, and with an alleged musical comedy aptly named "Tommy Rot." Of course everybody knows all that and all the details of the wreck out of which only one thing was rescued worth the trouble or the excitement, and that was Miss Blanche Ring with her bubbling, gurgling, irresistible individuality.

It was only a song Miss Ring sang, and not so much of a song either, but like Miss Cahill and "Nancy Brown," it was the delicious way she did it that made her audiences clamor for more and carry away with them from the theatre an unforgettable impression of the girl herself. Now she is supporting Mr. James T. Powers in "The Jewel of Asia," but it is only a temporary arrangement and in a short time she will be launched as a full-fledged star. There will be many a happy laugh on Broadway next season if both she and Miss Cahill are fortunate in their selection of new comedies.

The season drawing to a close has been a most fortunate one in the matter of new stellar discoveries. Miss Alice Fischer made for herself an unmistakable success in the beginning of the fall in Grace Livingstone Furniss's chattering comedy, "Mrs. Jack." Miss Elizabeth Tyree was



MARIE CAHILL,
Of "Nancy Brown" fame, now starring in the musical play named from the song.—*Hall.*



AUBREY BOUCICAULT,
As the young prince in "Heidelberg," the adaptation from the German, which was not as successful as the original, also played in New York.—*Sarony.*



ANNIE IRISH AND J. E. DODSON,
Who cast their lot together as joint stars in Mrs. Ryley's not very successful play, "An American Invasion."—*McIntosh.*



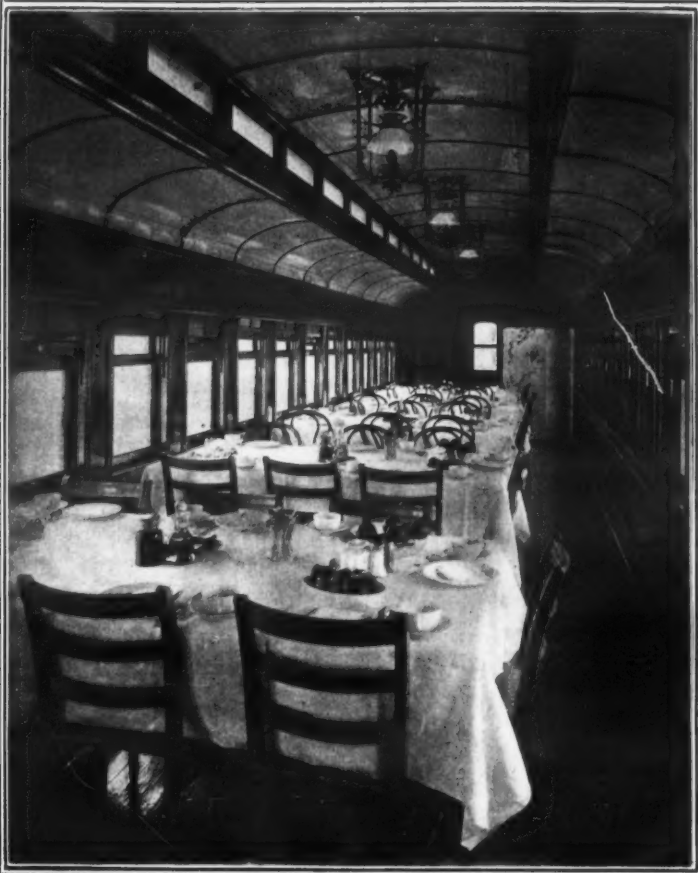
BRANDON TYNAN,
One of the season's most successful stars, who met with popular approval in his own historical play, "Robert Emmet."—*Sarony.*

Continued on page 356.



MISS TYBA MCCrackEN (ON THE LEFT),
MANAGER OF "THE CARS," HER SISTER
MISS ALTA, AND THEIR DOG,
IN THEIR ROOM, WHICH IS
HALF A FREIGHT-CAR.

THE STORE-ROOM IN ANOTHER FREIGHT-
CAR—THE STORE-KEEPER CUTTING
MEAT.



DINING-ROOM OF THE "HOTEL ON
WHEELS," A CONVERTED COACH.



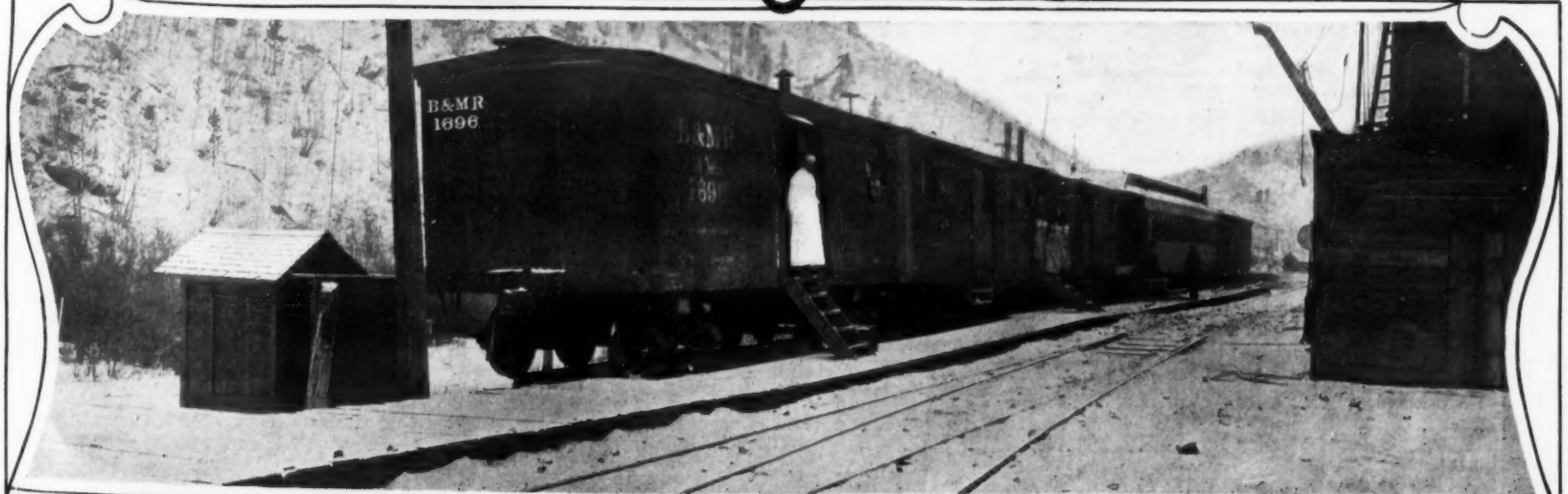
THE LAUNDRESS AT HER WORK
IN THE LAUNDRY CAR.

KITCHEN IN A FREIGHT-CAR.
THE COOK AND THE
"FAT BOY."



THE COOK
CABBAGES
STORAGE
THE HILL-

BRINGING
FROM THE
CELLAR IN
SIDE.



"THE CARS," AN EATING-HOUSE ON WHEELS IN THE LONELY BLACK HILLS.

RESTAURANT ON WHEELS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.
CURIOUS RAILWAY EATING-HOUSE CONDUCTED BY TWO ENTERPRISING YOUNG WOMEN.

Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Luckey. See page 346.

Two Women's Odd and Lonely Occupation

THEIR UNIQUE RESTAURANT ON WHEELS IN THE DESOLATE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

By Harry Beardsley

TWO RIDGES of bleak mountains, and between them a canyon where the snow blows in clouds to the dismal screaming and moaning of the winds—in the canyon, on a siding, five railroad cars, without an engine, and with narrow stairways leading to their doors from a long platform—and this spectre train in the loneliness of the Black Hills, of South Dakota, is the habitation and provides the unique vocation of two young women whose life in this desolate place has been filled with unusual anxieties and with dangers of a peculiar sort.

The siding is on the line of the Burlington Railroad running from Denver, Col., to Lead and Deadwood, S. D. The engineless cars with the stairways leading to their doors are for the purpose of providing a dinner for those who travel in two trains over this line of railroad. And the young women conduct this unique roadside eating house. It is a hotel on wheels, with a car for eating, another for cooking, a third for the laundry, a fourth for a store-house, and the last for use as bed-chambers.

The low mountains rise abruptly on each side of the long canyon in which "The Cars" are placed. They are forbidding hills in winter, spotted with stubby pine trees and covered with snow. And such is the face of the country for many miles around. In the barren, empty hills sometimes a deer is shot; occasionally a wolf is seen loping lightly away across the snow, but the prevailing sound is the crying of the sweeping air. When the winds are at rest the silence is intense. You shout and your voice bounces back to you from a dozen answering mountain sides. There is no other sound to mingle with that which came from your throat. And the hills seem eager to receive your voice, as though they had wearied with the silence; and they call back to you again and again, each call fainter and more distant than the last. And thus is the impression of absolute loneliness magnified. The hills seem desolate indeed.

Into this place, so wild and weird, came the two young women from their home in a city of one of the Western States. They thought the life among the hills would be a pleasant diversion. They came to it when the mountain sides were green and when the water was running very merrily in a brook near-by. A few miles away was a village where the two women thought congenial acquaintances might be found. They pictured sunny summer mornings, when they would ramble among the green hills, with sun-bonnets on their heads, picking wild strawberries, listening to the songs of birds, or fishing for trout in the mountain brook. And in the evening, after the trains had passed and the passengers had been fed, they dreamed of frolics under the summer moon with friends whom they would find in the village. Alas for stern reality! In a month from August the cold weather came; the snow began to fall, and there were no happy rambles on the hillsides. Besides the work was arduous, and the responsibility was great. And the village, not far away, was found to be only a mining town, and its inhabitants, mainly foreigners who labored in the mines. So the days became days of loneliness and anxiety.

"The Cars" are placed at a station called Rochford, twenty-five miles from Deadwood, S. D. Near them is a water-tank and a telegraph office. There are no other buildings within miles. At 5:17 every afternoon the south-bound passenger train from Deadwood to Denver arrives at the station and stops at the siding where the five cars are standing. The brakeman has announced "twenty minutes for dinner," and he has made a canvass of his train to learn how many propose to eat there. This he does soon after leaving Deadwood, and then he telegraphs ahead to the station at Rochford giving the number who will dine, and the information is carried over to the young women who are preparing dinner. By this they know approximately how many will require food.

When the train arrives the passengers hurry from their seats, and stepping out, crowd into one of the cars on the siding. These traveling people are usually very nervous and excited. They have prominently in their minds the fact that they have only twenty minutes in which to satisfy their appetites; and they are haunted by the fear that the train outside will quietly slip away, leaving them behind. So they rush into the eating house without ceremony and without observing some of the usual rules of etiquette. It is not until they have begun to devour the food placed before them that they realize that their dining-room is most unusual. Then they begin making remarks.

"Why, look," one exclaims, "it's a regular railway coach."

And so it is—a railway coach with the seats removed and in their places tables that extend nearly across the car, leaving only a narrow aisle at one side. This is the dining-room of "The Cars." Through a door at one end young women enter hurriedly with steaming platters of meats and vegetables, coming from the next department, which is an old freight car and is the kitchen of the establishment. Those who are crowding food into themselves have time to observe that the light comes from lamps overhead just like those in the usual railway coach. If they are imaginative, the passengers could very easily believe that they simply had been transferred to another train and were still moving forward.

But most of the passengers under the circumstances are not in a frame of mind for interesting visions. They frequently look at their watches to see how much of the twenty minutes remains. They complain that they are not waited on promptly enough. And in order to obtain

their share of the food that is placed before them, they enter into the dinner with the fever of a contest. There is a tremendous clatter of dishes, dominating every other sound. Then some one sees the conductor of the train, who has been eating with the passengers, rise and move toward the door. Immediately the others follow, so that soon the whole flock has risen and flown; the conductor has shouted, "All aboard"; the train outside moves away, and again there is dead silence in "The Cars."

At 7:35 P. M., a little more than two hours later, the north-bound train between Denver and Deadwood stops. Again there is the rush of the hungry, again there is the clatter of eating in the dining-room, again there is the struggle for food, the remarks, the looking at watches, and the sudden flight of the diners when the twenty minutes has expired; and again there is the contrast afterward—the utter stillness. The day's work is over, but the young women are exhausted.

At night they are filled with fear; for once they were robbed, and once an attempt was made to burn this lonely habitation among the hills. Miss Tyra McCracken and her sister, Miss Alta, who is associated with her, are in direct charge of this unusual institution. Under Miss McCracken's direction, there are a cook, a laundress, a decrepit old German who has charge of the store-car, and a boy, like the "fat boy" in the "Pickwick Papers." These last two provide little protection for the others. At night after the rush of the dinner is over and the loneliness

tery also, to the young women, like the theft of their money.

The anxiety to please the flock of railway passengers who settle so suddenly on them every day and the presence of these strange dangers combine with the loneliness of the hills to remove from the life in "The Cars" all the semblance of a holiday. Yet Miss McCracken, very small, and daintily made, does not lose her nerve. She is sustained by her younger sister, her dog, and the revolver. And this latter, by the way, is no plaything. It is a big six-shooter, so heavy that the little woman must hold it in both hands when she shoots. And she has become adept in the use of it. On the hillside she has a target which, at a good many paces, she has learned to hit with astonishing frequency. In her room in the "Pullman" of the stationary train the six-shooter, fully loaded, is always at hand.

It is surprising how convenient cars may be for the purpose for which these are used. Four of them, all excepting the one in which the dining tables are set, are ordinary freight cars. At the extreme end is the store car, where supplies for the table of the sort that is not perishable are kept on shelves and in boxes with the regularity of a neat grocery store. Here, also, is a large refrigerator for the storing of fresh meat. And the store-keeper is "August," the old German. The laundry car is next, where the table linen is washed and ironed, and in one end of it August and the "fat boy" sleep. The kitchen car, which adjoins the laundry, is provided with a range and table and all other appliances for cooking. Water is piped into it from the near-by railway water-tank and comes out through faucets in the sink in the car. Connecting with the kitchen through a vestibule is the dining-room car, already described. And adjoining this, being the other extreme of the five cars, is the bedroom car, divided midway by a partition, one room for the cook and laundress, the other room for the two young women who are in charge. In the hillside near the cars is a dug-out, a small room cut out of the earth and rock, and in this are kept the potatoes, turnips and other vegetables, for the frost does not penetrate into this cellar.

Every night, from fifty to seventy-five persons dine at "The Cars," the number being greatest during the tourist season. Then the women work with nervous haste. The two sisters, the laundress, and even the "fat boy" wait on the tables when the crowds are largest; and when the hungry passengers are gone there is a sigh of relief from the little woman proprietor of "The Cars." But the fame of the table has spread far and wide. Those who have once eaten their dinner there do not miss an opportunity to do so again. Engineers of passing freights stop at "The Cars" for a lunch sometimes, deserting their trains until they have satisfied their hunger. But a new manager of the "Hotel Among the Hills" is wanted. The two young women are anxious to take their "watch, dog" and their revolver and go.

A Ship-subsidy Bill Needed.

THE COMPREHENSIVE latest annual report of Mr. Eugene T. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation, packed full as it is of important statistics, presents an encouraging view of the progress of shipbuilding on certain lines in this country. It shows that on June 30th, 1902, the documented tonnage of the United States was the largest in the history of the nation. The record year for American shipping hitherto had been 1861, when our total tonnage in the foreign and coasting trade and the fisheries was 5,539,813. Last year it stood at 5,797,902, exceeding the aggregate of 1861 by 258,087 tons. At first glance this showing is highly gratifying evidence of our advance in maritime enterprise. It has a regrettable phase, however, for the increase took place wholly in the coasting trade, while there exists a great decrease in both the foreign trade and the fisheries as compared with thirty-two years ago. While the upbuilding of our coasting trade is most desirable and its expansion is reason for rejoicing, it would be a great benefit to the country and a source of intense satisfaction to every American if more vessels bearing the flag of the republic were seen, and more frequently, in foreign ports.

Various methods have been suggested for stimulating an increase in our merchant marine engaged in the foreign trade, but Commissioner Chamberlain throws the weight of his wide knowledge of the subject and his well-matured judgment in favor of ship-subsidy legislation as a means to that end. His is the view of an able specialist, whose fitness for the service he is employed in has been recognized by three administrations. It is the fruit of much study and investigation, and indicates a thoroughly practical understanding of a serious situation. Several great countries, our trade rivals, have fostered shipbuilding and commerce by the payment of bounties to ships, and have thereby vastly extended their traffic with other lands. There is no expedient which is more immediately effective than the subsidy in inducing the construction of vessels and the opening up of new lines of communication, and the consequent creation of profitable business relations with communities abroad. Our competitors are not sleeping, and if Americans are to have a reasonable chance in the markets of the world, a ship-subsidy bill should be passed by Congress as speedily as possible.

Is need of a tonic? Take Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, the king of tonics. At grocers' and druggists'.

Where Will the War Be Next?

'TIS peace, they say, o'er the Afric plains:
'Tis peace on the Carib coast;
Peace in the Orient islands reigns;
Quiet each ardent host:
But armies and fleets await employ—
With rumors the air is vexed;
Aye, mother, cling to your only boy!
Where will the war be next?

PEACE—and the German eagle peers
And opens his greedy maw!
Peace—and the bear of the bleak frontiers
Stretches with greedy paw!
Peace—but the ships of steel increase
And statesmen watch, perplexed!
What is this thing we folk term "peace"?
Where will the war be next?

PLAN, you wise, for a world-wide court
Where nations shall plead their right—
And this the pitiful, sole resort
When honor or lust say "Fight"?
When "On!" is pealed from the trumpet's throat,
And "Glory" the rifle's text,
And the flags high float to the drum's stern note?—
Where will the war be next?

EDWIN L. SABIN.

of the hills settles about them, the young women become filled with apprehension.

When the elder sister lost some money which she had left in her room she did not know who had taken it; she could only suspect. And often when the night had become black and she and her sister had retired to their car, they could hear through the stillness the sound of men approaching. The steps reached the platform outside, a tread and rumble like a wagon and horses on a bridge. The foreign laborers were returning from the mines to their homes in the village, and some of them stopped, attempting to peer into the windows of the cars. Sometimes those who had been drinking were boisterous, and the young women inside trembled. One night the stillness was broken by cries like those of a maniac. The inhabitants of "The Cars" awoke with a shudder. The weird shouts continued, and then Miss McCracken, her revolver in her hand, opened the door and looked out. A drunken man was reeling along the platform outside. The young woman spoke to him and pointed with her hand down the track toward the village; and the inebriate staggered away in that direction, shouting and cursing as he went. But that was not the worst.

It was nearly midnight some days later when Miss McCracken heard the barking of her little dog outside. This dog, the watchman of "The Cars," has none of the attributes of the usual watch-dog, excepting fidelity. He is a small cocker spaniel, with silken brown hair, a soft wriggling body, and a look of humility and gentleness in his eyes. But on this night the intensity of his barking, with a note of alarm in it, aroused the two young women from their sleep. They talked with each other a moment, sitting up in their beds. The barking of the little spaniel became more earnest. The sisters arose and one of them peered cautiously out into the night. She discovered at once a red light, and climbing down the stairway outside she found that a fire had been kindled under the car in which she had been sleeping. The heap of sticks and brush had only started burning, and the flames had not yet reached the timbers of the car. The little brown spaniel was running back and forth frantically, barking incessantly and keeping his face toward the fire. A bucket of water extinguished the flames, but the fear and anxiety of the tenants of "The Cars" increased. The origin of this attempt at their destruction was a mys-

How New York Spends Millions for Charity

By John Mathews

WHICH COSTS the more money in New York every year, religion or bread?

Bread—by more than twelve million dollars. Such, at least, is the estimate of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations of the metropolis. During the year 1901 the amount of money spent for church improvements, the building of new churches, and the customary church expenses was \$20,000,000. The money expended by the people of the city for bread and bakery products was \$32,239,000. But tobacco cost more than bread and twice as much as religion, and intoxicating liquors, too, claimed twice as much money as the churches. Yet nowhere in the United States, and perhaps nowhere else in the world are there such an abundance and diversity, and, in some instances, such extravagance, of church and charitable work among a city's people. And at the same time, and for several reasons, there is no city in America where the opportunities for charity are greater or more deserving of support than in its chief city.

Charity finds a wide field of expression in New York. In all, there are probably 2,000 different institutions, conducted by churches, by societies, and supported by subscriptions, by the endowments of the wealthy, or by the persistent efforts of individuals. There is a charity for the mother before her child is born, for the city has its free lying-in hospitals; there is a charity for the new-born babe, should it be deserted by its parents, for it finds its way into the care of the organizations for foundlings. There are many homes for boys and girls, some of these homes modest and poor, some of them most costly and elaborate; there are free schools of all sorts for youths and young girls; there are free employment places for grown men and women who are out of work and unfortunate; and then, there are homes for the aged, for men and for women, and for husbands and wives together, when their days of strength and usefulness have passed, and have left them unprovided for in their last years. And finally, there is a charity which conducts the funeral, for instance, whose members may provide against going to the potter's field, securing a last resting place for their bones that is not a pauper's grave. Thus, to the new-born babe, to the strong man, and to tottering old age is the hand of charity extended.

The many eleemosynary institutions and the giving of alms through a thousand different channels involve the expenditure of many millions of dollars annually. There is no way to compute this sum with any degree of accuracy, for of much that is given in charity by the churches and by individuals no public report of any sort is made. Yet in spite of all these millions expended in New York every year, there are many persons who suffer and who are not reached by the charity that human kindness and mercy demand that they should have.

One night I attended a meeting of the midnight mission in New York's Chinatown. Into this meeting, which begins always at ten o'clock at night and closes at twelve, floats the scum of poverty and degradation from the lower Bowery and the East Side. In the audience were several old women, ragged and wretched. I wondered where the homes of such as these might be; and when the meeting was over I observed that one of them tottered across the street, crept into the back room of a low saloon, and sat down at a table, resting her disheveled head upon her arms. She had no home, no other place to go, unless she should become an inmate of the public almshouse. And against this last resort for the aged poor and neglected, there is a prejudice that has been bred into the bone of the people of the United States for generations. Many of the churches have their homes for old ladies. But at most of these are found restrictions. Some require that the applicant be a member of the denomination that conducts the home. Nearly all of these homes prefer to open their doors to aged "gentlewomen," the aged poor of refinement, those who have led good lives. So one of the problems still unsettled is, what shall be done with the old women of the lower and unfortunate class.

The large foreign element makes an unusual opportunity for charity and mission work in New York City. The metropolis is the gateway of immigration. It has aptly been called a "foreign city with American quarters," so that one may speak with propriety of the "American quarter" in New York City. In Manhattan, the original New York, nearly forty-five per cent. of the people are of foreign birth. Only about twenty-one per cent. of the white persons born in 1901 were of native parents. And the foreign population is increasing by hundreds of thousands through immigration and by rapid growth of the families already here. There are in New York six times as many Hebrew families with nine children as there are Protestant families with a like number; but the number of Protestant families with only one or two children is greatly in excess of the number of Hebrew families with the same number. So the Protestant churches are giving a great deal of attention to the foreign districts, establishing churches and missions in the hearts of the internal foreign cities of New York.

One of the most interesting of these is the Methodist church on One Hundred and Twelfth Street, near Second Avenue, in the midst of the Italian district known as "Little Italy." The pastor here is a young Italian who is a graduate from a Methodist theological seminary, but who addresses his Italian congregation eloquently in their own tongue. He has a large following of people, most of whom in their own land were anything but Methodist. He has a Sunday-school of many members, being the children of his parish, and a kindergarten for the little Italians too young to attend the public schools. In the

cost \$6,000 each. This church is surrounded on all sides kindergarten many of these dark-eyed little ones receive their first knowledge of the English language.

In the way of establishing and maintaining a church in New York there are many difficulties. "The greatest of these," said Dr. Frank Mason North, secretary of the church-extension department of the Methodist Episcopal Church, "is the fact that the population is constantly changing and drifting. You build up a new church in one district and in a short time half the members of your congregation have moved away and not enough are left to support the church. The plan of our church is to have its places of worship so distributed throughout the city that any one moving from one section to another will not fail to find opportunity for the religious connection which he desires."

The Episcopal churches have established some of the most remarkable institutions for the propagation of religion in the foreign and poorer districts. And a striking example of the vast sum expended lavishly in this way is a church which represents an investment of about one million dollars. This is the Holy Trinity Church, the Rhinelander memorial, on Eighty-eighth Street, in the centre of the district where there is a large German tenement population. This magnificent church edifice is of massive stone, of great architectural refinement and beauty, and is distinguished for having the most costly art-glass windows in the United States. These are all memorial windows and were made in London. Several of them cost nearly twenty thousand dollars each, and the smaller windows above the chancel, also of beautiful art glass,



PUPILS OF THE FREE SCHOOL FOR CUBAN CHILDREN IN BROOKLYN SINGING "AMERICA."—Lucky.

by tenement houses. In the centre of this district, it is like a beautiful picture.

Religion in the vast foreign and tenement sections of New York continues more and more to find expression in a practical way. For instance, the handsome Church of the Holy Trinity which cost a million dollars has in its parish house rooms for clubs for boys and girls, and men and women, where they find social enjoyment of a wholesome sort, and where the women receive instruction in sewing and other useful arts. But perhaps the greatest attraction in this practical part of the church is the handsome swimming pool in the basement of the parish house. Here the men and boys, and the women at times, have refreshing frolics on summer days. The next step is to draw them from the swimming pool into the chapel, to make the physical enjoyment tend toward an improvement in the moral character of those who attend. And the same problem exists in all the numerous settlement houses throughout the tenement districts of the city. Social enjoyment and the development of the physical and mental faculties must lead to moral growth or else the work has been in vain. There is a tendency for the Churches to unite in this work, to obliterate the denominational lines and combine and co-operate for the actual welfare of the people with whom their work lies.

To secure the best results from this co-operation the Federation of Churches, sometimes called the "church trust," has been organized. Its purpose is to make a canvass of the city, to learn which localities are most lacking in religious attention, and to see that such attention is given. In carrying on this work, Dr. Walter Laidlaw, secretary of the federation, has compiled some very interesting statistics. He has computed the number of Protestants in New York at 1,733,000; the number of Roman Catholics, 1,267,000; and the number of Hebrews, 600,000. Of the Protestants the Episcopal Church leads, with more than eighty-four thousand; the Lutheran Church is next with over forty-three thousand; the Presbyterian Church is next, with forty-two thousand; the Methodists have about one thousand less; the Baptists more than

thirty-six thousand; the Reformed Dutch nearly twenty-two thousand; and the Congregationalists nearly seventeen thousand five hundred. His statistics show that there are more than six hundred and thirty-six thousand Protestants who are not affiliated with a church of any denomination.

Of charities not connected with any church there is a vast number. On the West Side in the tenement district the Charities Organization Society has a building where it gives lessons in laundry work, and also provides employment for needy men and women. The men are employed in a wood yard. The women who are strong enough are put to work in a laundry. The volume of business done by this laundry is \$400 a week. And in connection with it is the laundry school, where women pay fifty cents a lesson to learn how to wash and iron and starch all sorts of clothing. The women who apply here for work and who are not strong enough to endure the hard labor of the laundry are sent to a sewing-room where they make rugs and "rag" carpets, receiving forty cents and a good dinner every day for wages.

From this laundry school I went to Brooklyn to what is called the Cuban training school. During the Spanish war Mrs. H. M. Selden, of New York, became interested in some Cuban families who had been financially ruined in the long struggle which Cuba made against Spain. These families had fled to New York, and some of them, once rich, were living here in extreme poverty. The children of these people became the pupils in a free school started by Mrs. Selden, which continued and grew until it now has twenty-five pupils. They are dark-eyed, pretty children, who pay no tuition or board, and who are learning to be teachers and religious workers when they go back to Cuba. Then I rode fifteen miles to another part of New York City, where a magnificent building on a great height commands a view of the Harlem and the Hudson rivers. This great structure is the result of an endowment, amounting to about four million dollars, made by the late William H. Webb, ship-builder. The splendid pile on the hill serves a double purpose, and is a unique charity. Half of it is a home for old men who have been ship-builders, and their wives live with them. The other half is a free academy for naval architecture and marine engineering. The pupils are boarded and lodged and given a fine three years' course without cost to them. But their parents must take an oath at the beginning that they are not financially able to send their sons to college.

It was cold when I rode back to the heart of the city, and I stopped at a great fire in the business district. Standing about a small wagon that looked like an ambulance were several firemen. They were drinking coffee which was given out to them from the vehicle, on the side of which were conspicuously displayed these words: "Coachman's Coffee Wagon." Here was another odd and peculiarly useful charity, conducted by Miss H. K. Graham, under the church temperance society of the Presbyterian Church. This coffee van answers fire alarms, ringing a gong as it goes through the streets, and supplies refreshment to the firemen when they become exhausted by their labors or cold from water and exposure. The coffee wagons, also, deliver coffee to the coachmen who wait for hours on their carriages at a fashionable party; and to trolley motormen, particularly those who cross Brooklyn Bridge in the face of cruel winter blasts and halt for a return trip under the cover at the New York end of the bridge. It is there that the waiters from the coffee wagon carry a refreshing and stimulating cup to them. "This is one of the best ways to keep men from drinking whiskey," said Miss Graham.

But numerous and growing as the church missions and charitable institutions are, the need for them grows even faster, for there is nowhere such hopeless poverty and lack of opportunity as one sees in a great city like New York.

How To Help Our Trade.

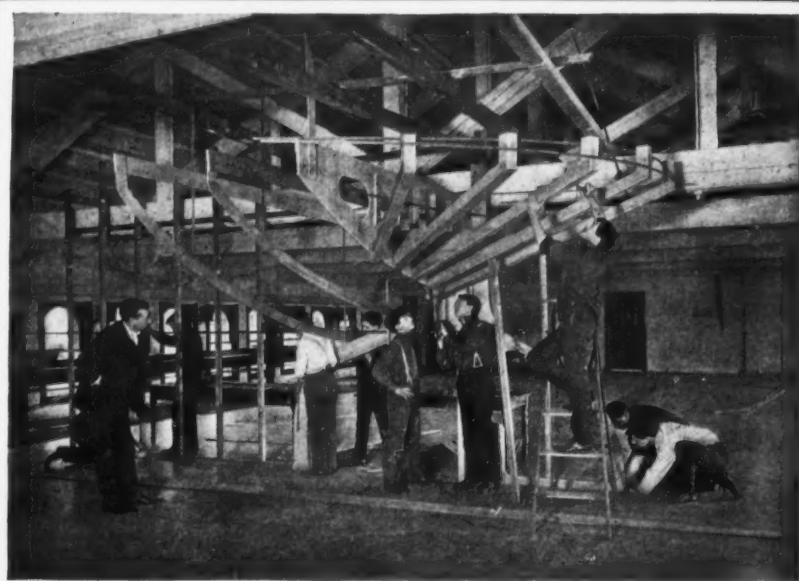
WE REGRET to observe that, in spite of all the agitation on the subject, none of the bills looking to reform of the consular service was found worthy of the favorable consideration of Congress during the recent session. The need of such reform has been made so clear and the arguments in its favor are so many and obvious, that it is difficult to understand why Congress did not take action in the matter. The only persons who can possibly object to such a measure are the professional spoilsman who do not want consular appointments taken out of politics, as the bills urged provide they shall be, and thus placed beyond their reach. But the business interests of the country, as represented in its boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and other organized bodies, have declared emphatically in favor of this reform; and as consular duties are chiefly those affecting business interests, this approval ought to outweigh all other considerations and secure the passage of a reform bill. As Congressmen McClellan and Douglas, of New York, have shown in their speeches on this subject in the House, the consular service of Germany, France, and England is, as a whole, greatly superior to our own and gives these countries great advantage over us in securing foreign trade. These countries pay their ambassadors and consuls sufficient salaries to attract and hold the most capable men in the service, and they also insure a tenure of office which helps to make such positions desirable. These are the things we must do if we are to raise our consular service up to the level of our European competitors. No action now within the power of Congress would help our foreign trade more than this.



BROAD VERANDA OF THE WEBB HOME FOR SHIP-BUILDERS,
REPRESENTING AN INVESTMENT OF FOUR
MILLION DOLLARS.



KINDERGARTEN OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE HEART



YOUNG MEN LEARNING SHIP-BUILDING IN THE WEBB
FREE SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—Lucky.



POOR WOMEN WHO WORK AT RUG-MAKING FOR THE CHARITIES ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.—Lucky.



CUBAN GIRLS IN A FLAG-DRILL IN THE FREE SCHOOL
IN BROOKLYN.—Lucky.

MILLIONS SPENT IN EXTRAORDINARY
EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, FOOD, SHELTER, AND HOMES FOR THE YOUNG, THE INDIGENT, AND



CRUDDEN IN THE HEART OF THE ITALIAN QUARTER.—Luckey.



RHINELANDER MEMORIAL EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE TENEMENT DISTRICT, UPON WHICH A MILLION DOLLARS WAS SPENT.
Luckey.



THE SALVATION ARMY FEEDING HUNGRY THOUSANDS ON CHRISTMAS DAY.—Byron.



DRILL IN THE FREE SCHOOL FOR CUBAN CHILDREN IN BROOKLYN.—Luckey.



LAUNDRY AND SCHOOL FOR WASHERWOMEN OF THE CHARITIES ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.—Luckey.

ORDINARY CHARITIES IN NEW YORK.

INDIGENT, AND HELPLESS.—Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Luckey, and by Byron. See page 347.

Paul Gregory's Gray Flannel

By Seamus MacManus ("Mac"), Author of "Through the Turf Smoke," Etc.

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"THE CURATE, CHUCKLING AT HIS COMMERCIAL CLEVERNESS, TOOK THE FIELDS BACK TO BIG PETER'S WITH THE ROLL OF GRAY FLANNEL UNDER HIS ARM."

"FOR THREE farthin's, Gregory," said Parson McClenaghan, "I'd dump both you and your gray flannel into the sheuch. Ye're as mean as Morris Higarty's mule at the time he ate the widow's bank-note."

The curate, laughing at his rector's ill-humor, leant over the jaunting-car and took out of the well the roll of gray flannel.

"Just finger it, Mr. McClenaghan. Handle it, an' feel its thickness."

"Put it out of me sight, for Heaven's sake. I feel more like handlin' you roughly."

"Why," said Paul Gregory, "it's like a dail board and"—holding a corner of it between him and the

sky—"as close as a cow's hide. Six yards of it for four-and-sixpence—four-and-sixpence!"

The rector coaxed "Johnnie" to trot across the Lottermore flat, and whistled up a lively tune to cover his irritation. After a little he said:

"Why, Gregory, ye're near about the only one curate in the diocese that's able to live comfortably, and has money to spare, and still ye're the only one that's mean about it."

"If I see a fair bargain, I buy it. There's nothing mean about that."

"Other curates have got their people to help; but your father's both warm and well-to-do, and can well afford to help you, if you needed it."

"God helps them that helps themselves," said the curate.

"And I suppose it's on that principle ye help yerself to a seat on my car to the stations and elsewhere, is it? Then take notice, Paul Gregory, that from to-morrow forward I'll require and request a fee of two-shillings-and-sixpence for each time ye plant your unornamental form on them cushions. If ye push that proverb of yours ye'll find that it cuts at the back as well as at the edge. Get ready your half-crowns, boy."

But his curate only laughed at the threat.

They had been paying a parochial visit that morning, above at the Alt. Mor. They had dined with big Peter McCabe, and after dinner Paul Gregory had walked over to Shan M'Hugh's to have a chat and a crack with Shan's old mother, who was bedridden. Shan's wife, Rossha, had half a dozen yards of flannel lying over from the last market. Paul Gregory wanted some flannel, and he sniffed a bargain. The price of the six yards should have been seven shillings, but "as it was his riverence himself was in it," Rossha would scorn to "make off him"; so she rose sublimely superior to commercial instincts and would let Mr. Gregory have the piece at cost—five-and-sixpence. Mr. Gregory didn't know whether he needed any flannel at all, or not, only seeing it was the last bit Rossha had, he thought he'd have liked to have rid her hand of it—if he got it at a bargain. Maybe he'd throw it by and forget all about it; maybe he'd throw it to his mother; maybe he'd throw it to some poor body; anyhow there was a two-shilling bit and a half-crown, and if Rossha cared to let him have it for that, why, well and good. And Rossha pocketed the four-and-sixpence, and the curate, chuckling at his commercial cleverness, took the fields back to Big Peter's with the roll of gray flannel under his arm; and his only regret was that he had not twenty-six yards at the same rate.

On that evening, not many hours after they had reached home, the rector was sauntering up and down the road, thinking out the heads of a Sunday discourse, when Paddy Hilly, of McLusmog, approached him for a subscription for Paddy's annual donkey.

In the spring-time there was always a demand for donkeys for back-loading manure to the potato-ground. Paddy Hilly always now invested in a donkey money collected from his neighbors, and then hired out the animal to those who had paid for it.

Parson McClenaghan, who was never known to turn a deaf ear to a request for help, even when it came from those who, like Paddy, did not belong to his church, invariably headed the subscription list for Paddy Hilly's annual animal with a comparatively handsome penny. But to-day, unfortunately, the parson's pockets were innocent of silver as they were of gold.

"Well, God bliss yer riverence, rector! an' may the same pockets be as full the morra as dhrunken Matt iv a market night. Sure, if ye give me yer good wishes, I'll soon get the donkey. Come oul' May-day, Mr. McClenaghan, ye're thirteen years in the parish, an' ivery year iv them ye headed the list. It's what I saved at the chrissenin' in Den Lafferty's las' night, 'if I always had the rector I'd niver want for a donkey.'"

"Well, Paddy, me son," the rector said, as best he could for the laughter, "I'm sure I'm more than thankful for the good opinion of me you're taking the pains to circulate. Now, if I had the luck of a good wedding comin' along, Paddy, I'd be able to head the list for ye again."

"God sen' yer riverence," Paddy prayed; fervently, "that the weddin's may crowd on ye as thick as crows on a rookery."

"Hilloa, Paddy! Take yer time. I have a thought. I hate to see ye go off as ye came. If I can't help ye with money, I can with money's worth. Go in to Nellie, and tell her she's to give ye the roll of gray flannel that's lyin' with the rugs and the whip, in the hall. I have no use for it, Paddy, and ye're heartily welcome to it, if it's of any use to ye. Maybe ye'll manage to sell it to some one. It's as good a piece of stuff as ever ye fingered. But, Paddy, don't mention to any one who gave it to ye."

"Long life to ye, yer riverence, and may God's blessin' flow on ye like the floods at Lammass—"

"Thanky, Paddy. That'll do now. Go for your flannel and leave me! I'm makin' up a sermon."

"Then may it shame all the sarmons iver ye praiched afore," said Paddy, as he went.

"It's the sods off the roof that man will be givin' next, till any thramp comes axin' them," Nellie Griffin grumbled, as, with many upbraidings, she handed Paddy the flannel roll.

"Nellie a thaisge," Paddy asked, humbly, "where's Mistor Gregory?"



"APPROACHED HIM FOR A SUBSCRIPTION FOR PADDY'S ANNUAL DONKEY."

"Paddy," he said, then, "what's that you have under your arm?"

The rector was eavesdropping. Fearing that Paddy would fall in with his curate, after him he came, but only in time to see Paddy disappear into the parlor. "Paddy, ye amadan," Mr. McClenaghan remarked to himself, "ye have put your foot in it this time."

"This," Paddy said, in reply to the curate, "this—this—why, this is a few yards i' flannel, that—that"—he remembered the rector's warning—"that Kate Ramsey gi' me, iv Tubberdhoo."

"Let me look at it, Paddy."

"Och, an' welcome, yer riverence. There ye are."

"What do you want with it, Paddy?" Paul Gregory asked, as he fingered it and held it between him and the light. "I suppose ye'll be selling it to some good woman or other?"

"Why, yis, I suppose, yer riverence, I'll not have no call for it. I have both shirts and dhrawers go loor (galore)."

The curate's eye brightened; he smelt a bargain.

"Flannel's mighty cheap now, Paddy."

"Like enough yer riverence is right."

"An' there isn't a bean-an-teach (good woman) in the parish that hasn't laid in her supply."

"Maybe," Paddy said.

"Paddy, the weaver who turned out that flannel should curse the thrade and quit it. It's disgraceful stuff."

"It might be better, faith."

"Better? Could it, in conscience, be worse? It hasn't any weight worth mentionin', Paddy."

"Ah!"

"Ye could see all the cows in Connaught through it."

"Indade?" said Paddy.

"What length is in it?"

"Well, the sorra bit i' me knows."

Mr. Gregory proceeded to measure it by finger-lengths.

"Barely six yards. Now, how much, Paddy, will ye have the conscience to ask any poor woman for bare six yards iv that kind of flannel?"

"For six yards," Paddy said, "I'll be axin', I suppose, six shillin's, which 'll be mighty modherate, intirely."

"Six shillings! Paddy Hilly, if I hear iv ye askin' anybody six shillin's for that—that—I'll have ye taken up for highway robbery. I'll tell ye what it is, Paddy; sooner than have ye takin' in any innocent body, I'll give ye three shillin's for it, and keep it myself."

"Yer riverence, Mr. Gregory, make it three-an'-sixpence and take it out iv me sight"; for the curate had succeeded in disgusting him thoroughly with his possession.

And Mr. Gregory paid, counted him down two shillings, two sixpences, a threepenny piece, and three pennies—all which Paddy eagerly and thankfully pocketed, bowed himself out, and hurried off on his mission.

The rector was in the kitchen when, a very few minutes later, his curate came bounding in there with his bargain.

"Mr. McClenaghan, I'm in the height of good luck the day."

"Another bargain, Paul?"

"Bargain! Well, I should think so. Look at that, sir—finger it and feel the weight of it. Three-an'-sixpence to Paddy Hilly for the six yards. What do ye think of that, Mr. McClenaghan?"

"Three-an'-sixpence to Paddy Hilly for it," said the rector, coolly, as he examined the texture, "and four-an'-sixpence to Rossha M'Hugh for it, makes eight shillin's for the six yards—one-an'-fourpence a yard. Paul, the

Continued on page 355



"PADDY WAS IN THE PARLOR ERE YET SHE GOT THE MASTERY OF HER ABUSIVENESS."

"He's where you'll not get him. He's in the parlour imposin' a sermon, an' the devil a cosh (foot) you'll go into the parlour to disturb him the day."

But, by a sudden and unexpected flank movement Paddy out-maneuvred Ellen and was in the parlor ere yet she got the mastery of her abusiveness.

Though Paddy laid his case for a quadruped before Mr. Gregory with an elegance that would have been creditable in the pulpit, he could only wheedle from that good man a thin sixpence.



"'COULD IT, IN CONSCIENCE, BE WORSE? IT HASN'T ANY WEIGHT WORTH MENTIONIN', PADDY.'"



HUMBLE HOMES OF THE ROCKPORT (MASS.) FISHERMEN
NEAR THE FROZEN HARBOR.
W. M. Snell, Massachusetts.



PECULIAR ICE
GROTTO IN THE
GRINDELWALD
GLACIER,
SWITZERLAND.
Edward H.
Schwab, Indiana.



VIEW OF THE
STATE-HOUSE,
BOSTON, IN WIN-
TER, LOOKING UP
PARK STREET.
W. H. Parker,
Maine.



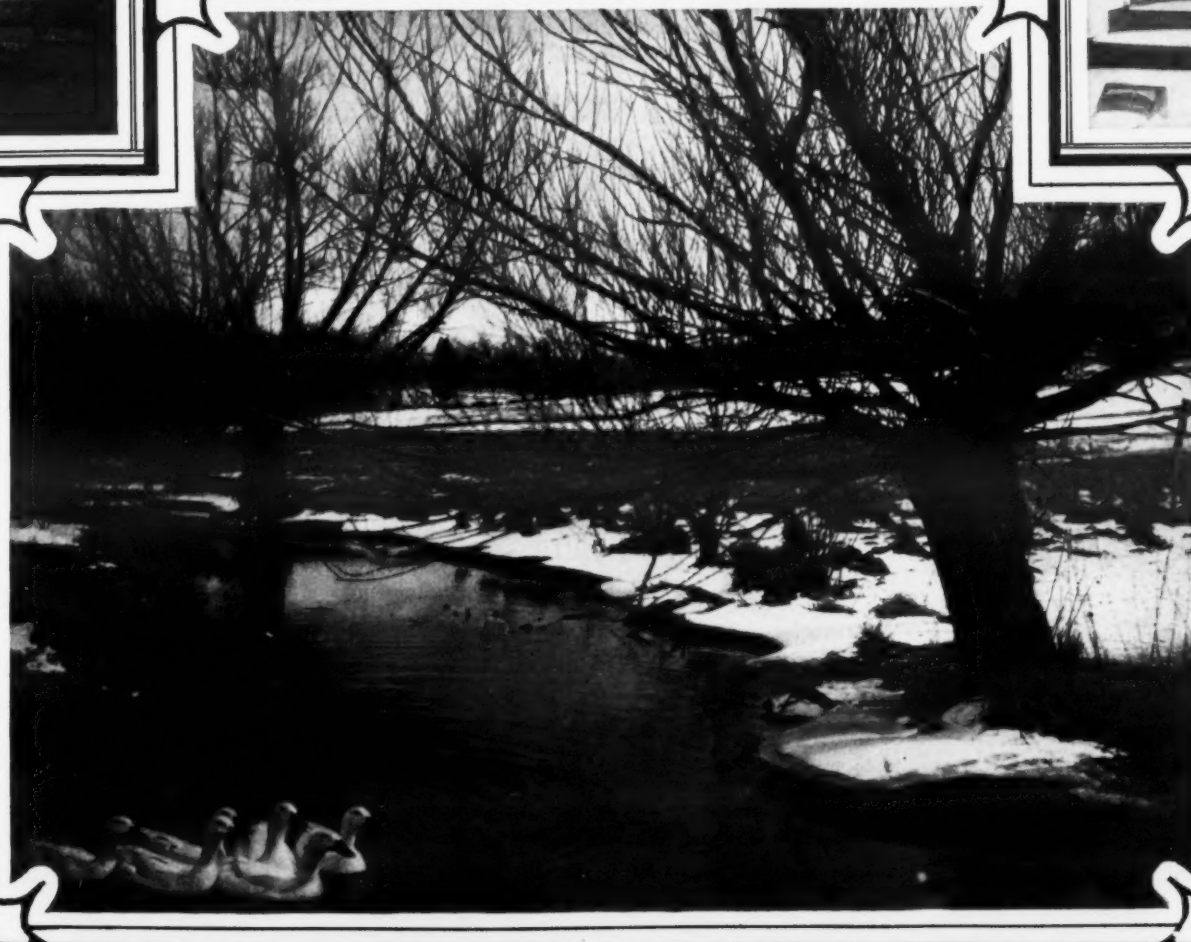
RUINS OF THE BIG PIKE BUILDING AT CINCINNATI, RECENTLY BURNED; LOSS, \$1,750,000.
Edward M. Scheld, Ohio.



HANDSOME ICE
PYRAMID SIXTY FEET
HIGH, FORMED BY A
FOUNTAIN AT
DULUTH'S WATER
WORKS PARK, LAKE-
WOOD, MINN.
Wilson Palmer,
Minnesota.



SNOW-MANTLED
TOMB OF EX-PRESI-
DENT BENJAMIN
HARRISON, IN
CROWN HILL CEME-
TERY,
INDIANAPOLIS.
Mrs. Charles R.
Miller, Maryland.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) OPENING OF THE SWIMMING SEASON ON THE FIRST DAY OF BALMY SPRING.—Albert L. Squier, Massachusetts.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MASSACHUSETTS WINS.
PAGE OF ADMIRABLE PICTURES, PRESENTING THE SKILLFUL WORK OF ASPIRING RIVALS IN ART.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 358.)



Books and Authors

By La Salle A. Maynard

IT WILL be remembered that one of the chief fallacies against which Prince Kropotkin tilts his sharp and ever-ready lance in his book, "Fields, Factories, and Workshops," is the celebrated theory of Malthus as to the dangers of over-population. In the work named the Russian economist meets this alarmist cry very effectively by showing that under improved and intensive methods of agriculture our single State of Texas could be made to produce enough to feed the population of the whole globe. In his latest book, "Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), he returns to the same subject, although in quite a different phase. The work is based upon the author's observations in northern Siberia. Here he failed to find, "although (he says) I was eagerly looking for it, that bitter struggle for the means of existence, among animals belonging to the same species, which was considered by most Darwinists (though not always by Darwin himself) as the dominant characteristic of the struggle for life, and the main factor of evolution." He proceeds: "Paucity of life, under-population—not over-population—being the distinctive feature of that immense part of the globe which we name northern Asia, I conceived since then serious doubts—which subsequent study has only confirmed—as to the reality of that fearful competition for food and life within each species, which was an article of faith with most Darwinists, and, consequently, as to the dominant part which this sort of competition was supposed to play in the evolution of new species." That is to say, Prince Kropotkin found even in this supposedly sterile and actually desolate and forbidding country a fecundity of animal life that astonished him and left him no reason to suppose that the natural resources of the country, even under such conditions, might not always be equal to whatever demands could be made upon them.

THE LITTLE volume on "Practical Cooking and Servicing," by Mrs. J. M. Hill, recently published by the Macmillans, has one merit, among others, not common to books of its class, and that is in being really simple as well as practical. The great fault with most books on cookery and other departments of household management is that they are made far above the heads, or more properly the purses, of the average housekeepers. Their receipts, designs for decoration, and other "helps" for housewives are too often planned on the scale of \$10,000 a year incomes, which, even in this highly favored and wealth-producing land, are possessed by comparatively few of the American people. A volume designed on this high and expensive scale is simply an aggravation to the average housewife, a source not of help or inspiration, but more often of feelings that in the masculine gender would be productive of words that would not look well in print. We are reminded by this of a handsome and elaborate work of the kind which came into our hands a few years ago as a grateful testimonial, of its kind, for a little service which we had happened to render to the chef of one of the most famous and palatial hostelrys in New York. The volume came around one day, after the service had been rendered, printed and bound in sumptuous style, regardless of expense. It was carried home, where it has since reposed on the shelf with "Innocents Abroad" and other collections of wit and humor. This was not because the work was intended for the funny shelf, but because that was the only possible use to which it could be put in the modest home to which it came. To read one of its elaborate directions for the making of unpronounceable French concoctions is about as mirth-provoking a performance as most family circles are permitted to enjoy. As entertainments of this sort would be rather expensive in themselves if one had to buy such books, it would be far better for those who are aiming at a large circulation for their cookery compilations to come down out of the clouds and write for the homes of the thousands instead of the "four hundreds," and this, it seems to us, is what Mrs. Hill has done.

THE SUCCESS of "The Story of Florence," as published in its smaller form in "The Mediæval Towns Series," justifies its republication by the Macmillan Company in an ampler size, more suitable for libraries of choice books. There have been a large number of books written about Florence, some describing its superb buildings, others telling the story of its art and letters, and still others chronicling its history, and condensing descriptions of its salient features into a form useful for the tourist. There is room, however, for just such a volume as Mr. Gardner has prepared. It is not only a popular history of the Florentine republic, but will also serve as a handy and attractive guide-book. It tells the tale of her streets and buildings, points out the artistic treasures which are either most intimately connected with the story of the city or are most beautiful in themselves. The volume is the work of a student of Florentine art and history. Many

things that are fully treated in the guide-books are either briefly referred to or entirely omitted. The result is that we have a volume that possesses a distinct interest and is of unusual value to the English-speaking visitor of Florence who wishes to know more of her history and her monuments than guide-books or catalogues can supply.

THE MOST ardent imperialist never dreamed of anything quite so expansive as the term "sociology," which is now made to include almost everything, from the meditations of the mythical Herr Teufelsdröckh in "Sartor Resartus" to the up-to-date sketches of tenement-house life by Jacob A. Riis and Jane Addams. No one, I think, has been able to fix a more exact definition on the term than Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, whose "Introduction to Sociology" has the merit of being brief as well as clear and as understandable as any treatise on the science of human society can well be. A larger and more comprehensive work on "Sociology," by the same author, is announced from the press of the Putnams. It is the result of Dr. Stuckenberg's personal research in the libraries of Berlin, Paris, and London, besides those of Boston and Cambridge. The author has made a critical use of the products of preceding investigations in an original examination of society, and from the material thus gathered he has constructed a system of the social science which, if not complete, nearly approaches that point. This work, which will be published in two volumes, is divided into three parts. The first part demonstrates the nature of society; the second part treats of the evolution of society, showing what society becomes in the process of development; the third division is a study of sociological ethics, discussing what society ought to be.

WE CAN conceive of nothing more stimulating and helpful as an introduction to the study of American history than the careful reading of a charming little book by William Justin Mann recently published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, under the title "America in Its Relations to the Great Epochs of History." In fact, all students of our history, whether beginners or not, will find in this volume something to give them a broader view, a deeper and truer insight into the sources of our national life, and a clearer understanding of our kinship with other nations and peoples than we have ever had before. The work constitutes an admirable corrective for that national vanity, that spirit of self-glorification, that narrow and sordid patriotism, which we are sorry to believe have been on the increase among us in recent years. Mr. Mann has endeavored here, and very successfully it seems to us, to show that the things which make us what we are to-day as a nation and a people, our democratic institutions, our love of liberty, our wonderful achievements in art, science, and industry, have their origins far back, some of them in the thoughts and dreams of great souls like Dante and Petrarch, who caught "the trembling light on the distant sea" and heralded the coming of the happier days of human brotherhood. Thus also did the heroic leaders of the Reformation period, the epoch of the Christian Renaissance, contribute inspiration and influence to prepare the way for the establishment of that new and higher order of society and government which we enjoy to-day, and which is fast coming to be the universal order of the world. Here again we have the emphasis laid upon the great truth that all nations of the earth, including our own, in their history and development, are woven together by a thousand strands, visible and invisible; that no people can exist by themselves; that for all which we are and all which we can ever hope to be, we are indebted not to any virtue or power originating wholly within ourselves, but to influences set at work ages ago and flowing in upon our life from every quarter of the world. If we can grasp these truths, as they are presented in this little book, and weave them into our thoughts and beliefs, we shall be less boastful than we have been wont to be and less inclined to crowd ourselves to the front in the world as the only nation to which the Almighty has committed the interests of modern civilization.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the London *Saturday Review*, gives some delightful examples of inaccuracies contained in the works of certain men of letters. In "Ivanhoe" a knight of Richard I. holds converse with a contemporary of William the Conqueror, who was Richard's great-grandfather. In "The Newcomes," Clive, in a letter dated 183-, asks "Why have we no picture of the sovereign and her august consort from Smee's brush?" The reason was probably the fact that there was no prince consort before 1840. The moon seems to be a very dangerous planet for writers to trifle with: in "King Solomon's Mines" Rider Haggard makes an eclipse of this satellite take place at the new instead of the full moon—an astronomic impossibility. In the "Children of Gibeon" Walter Besant has caused a new moon to rise

in the east at two o'clock in the morning. The most casual observer has, without doubt, noticed that the new moon appears in the western sky, and sets from the moment it becomes visible. Trollope makes Andy Scott come "whistling up the street with a cigar in his mouth." At the close of Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days" the hero arrives triumphantly at his club as the clocks of London strike ten minutes to twelve.

NOTHING COULD be more enjoyable or could afford more wholesome recreation to a person who is mentally weary or depressed than such mirth-provoking concoctions as we have in Mr. George Ade's "The Girl Proposition," Mr. Carryl's "Grimm Tales Made Gay," "Mr. Dooley's Observations," W. W. Jacobs's "Lady of the Barge," and J. A. Mitchell's "The Last American." It was said in my hearing the other day by a very competent person that Mr. Ade was the coming American humorist. It had been my impression that he had already "come" to a pretty large extent, but nevertheless I shall be glad to have more of him in the fashion of this latest book, in which he satirizes in his direct and telling way some of the faults and foibles of the he's and she's of modern society. Mr. Carryl has undertaken the daring task of laying hands upon some of the sweet and dear old fables and legends of childhood, such as those of "Cinderella," "Red Riding Hood," and the "Babes in the Wood," and given them a new and up-to-date flavor of his own. The conversion is done in such a delightful way that Mr. Carryl may be more than forgiven for his temerity. He has not destroyed the fond delusions of old, but has simply given them a new setting. As he himself says:

* * * "The skeleton's Grimm,
But I have supplied the apparel,
So it's fifty per cent. of it him,
And fifty per cent. of it Carryl."

JOHN MURRAY, the London publisher, draws attention in the *Spectator* to the growing practice of manufacturing verbs out of nouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech. In manuscripts which he has read lately he has come across scores of examples. Here are a few: "He hoarsed," "he husked," "she shrilled," "she tip-toed," "she glimpsed him," "he parroted," "to supreme," "to camorning," and last, but not least, "yells of joy artesianed up his throat."

SARAH CHAUNCEY WOOLSEY, better known as Susan Coolidge, has edited the new Windsor edition of "The Diary and Letters of Frances Burney, Madame D'Arblay," a limited edition of which has just been published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. The original work had long been out of print; and the present edition, containing 1,050 pages, while omitting some passages not of general interest, gives nearly intact Madame D'Arblay's picture of the court.

IT IS significant of President Roosevelt's interest in the welfare of the working classes that almost the only, if not the only, distinctively literary work he has done since occupying the executive chair at Washington has been to write the introduction to "A Woman That Toils" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). This book represents the combined work of Marie and Bessie Van Vorst, the former of whom is the daughter of the late Judge Van Vorst, of New York. Although thrown into the form of fiction, the book is a more or less truthful account of the experiences of the authors as working girls in a Pittsburgh pickle factory, and in other industrial towns, including one in which are to be found the cotton mills of the South. Their work is highly commended by President Roosevelt, who, to their experiences, adds many observations of his own.

For Nervous Women.

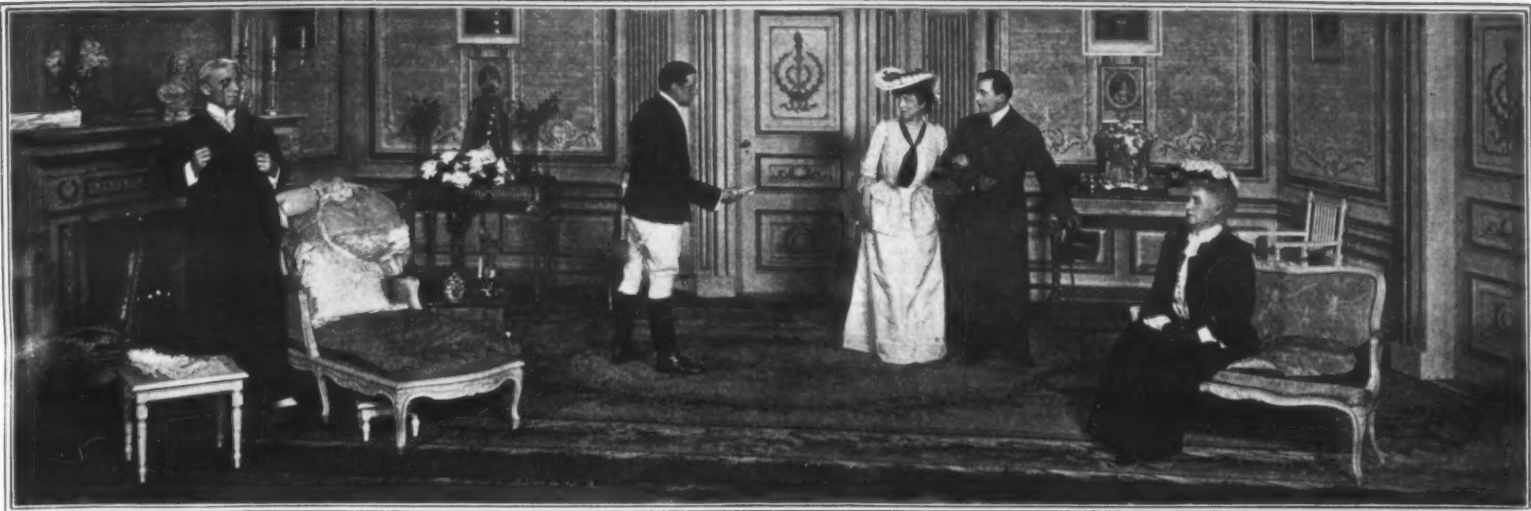
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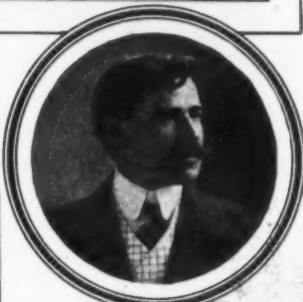
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SCENE FROM "CYNTHIA," ELSIE DE WOLFE'S NEW PLAY AT THE MADISON SQUARE. PLAYERS FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: G. HARRISON HUNTER, CHARLES CHERRY, MISS DE WOLFE, ARNOLD DALY, AND KATE PATTISON SELTEN.—Hall.



ELSIE DE WOLFE, WHO, IN "CYNTHIA," AGAIN DEMONSTRATES HER SKILL AS AN ACTRESS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.—Sarony.



ELLISON VAN HOOSE, THE WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN TENOR, WHO IS NOW APPEARING ON THE CONCERT STAGE.—Marceau.



"EVERYMAN," THE REMARKABLE MORALITY PLAY WHICH HAS RETURNED TO NEW YORK AT THE GARDEN.—Byron.



CAPTIVATING BLANCHE RING AS "THE JEWEL OF ASIA" IN THE MUSICAL COMEDY OF THAT NAME RECENTLY TRANSFERRED TO DALY'S.—Schloss



SCENE FROM "A MESSAGE FROM MARS," NOW PLAYING AT THE CRITERION.



STEPHEN WRIGHT AS THE KING IN MR. SOTHERN'S PRODUCTION OF "HAMLET."



COUNTESS OLGA VON HATZFELDT, A HANDSOME YOUNG WOMAN APPEARING AT PROCTOR'S IN AN ELABORATE SINGING SPECIALTY.



THE WALDORF PALM-ROOM SCENE IN AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S COMEDY HIT, "THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET," NOW AT THE MANHATTAN. THE LADIES SEATED ARE MISS SYBMETH, MISS ELIZABETH TYREE, AND MISS JANE FIELD.—Hall.

DRAMATIC INTEREST UNABATED DURING LENT.
LEADING PLAYS AND THEIR INTERPRETERS IN THE SEASON WHICH WILL SOON BEGIN TO WANE.



In the World of Sports



pointment of a committee at Yale and at Harvard, to consist of three graduates, who shall act as advisers to the team captains. By this system it is anticipated that there will be no further discussion of eligibility questions, or of the interpretation of the new rules.



FRANK O'NEIL, CAPTAIN OF THE COLUMBIA VARSITY NINE.—Earle.



BIRD, EXPERT HURDLER OF CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.—Earle.



B. BARTHOLOMEW, CAPTAIN OF COLUMBIA'S 1903 VARSITY CREW.—Earle.

THE YALE-HARVARD ATHLETIC AGREEMENT.—The feature of the new athletic agreement between Yale and Harvard is the provision made for a joint arbitration committee consisting of one Harvard, one Yale, and one Columbia graduate, to whom all questions in dispute between the two universities are to be referred, and the appointment of a committee at Yale and at Harvard, to consist of three graduates, who shall act as advisers to the team captains. By this system it is anticipated that there will be no further discussion of eligibility questions, or of the interpretation of the new rules. The Yale and Harvard reference committees will act as minor courts, to whom all questions as to eligibility may be referred and where the captains may leave the interpretation of the rules in particular cases. Failing solution in the minor court, the question at issue goes to the arbitration committee, whose decision is final. This committee is to be made up of William Meikelham, for Columbia, acting as a neutral; Otto T. Bannard, of Yale, and R. D. Wrenn, of Harvard. It is not likely that this commission will be called upon for duty, as the minor reference committees will in most cases be able to decide satisfactorily all knotty questions. A noticeable feature of the new agreement is that, with the exception of the new committee mentioned above, the rules are not radically different from those now in force at the two institutions. What was best in the individual systems of both universities has been made to cover both. Thus, Yale has always held the undergraduate captain as the only authority in selecting players and interpreting rules. Harvard has never had this system, but has had instead a graduate advisory committee. The Yale captain's authority is written into the new regulations in the clause holding him entirely responsible for the eligibility of his men, this new idea being now placed in Harvard's scheme. On the other hand, Harvard's graduate advisory committee is written into Yale's rules, Yale now having for the first time such a court of minor appeal as Harvard has always had.

THE SITUATION IN BASEBALL.—More has transpired affecting the vitality of baseball since the closing game of last year's season than has ever happened before having a direct bearing on the great national game. Whether the means which have been employed will make for the good of the game remains to be seen. The baseball war between the American and National Leagues has ceased, though good feeling has not been established by any means. The younger organization has lost somewhat as a result of the hostilities, but the older has lost much. The National folks have only themselves to blame for the decline of their interests. The writer predicted six years ago the advent of another and stronger organization, which would find the public mind satiated with the petty irritating methods then being pursued by the National League officials. Now that the American League has been enabled to get a foothold in New York, the 1903 season will open with conflicting interests planted in every large baseball centre in the country. That there is not room for two big organizations like the National and American Leagues, was illustrated last year. The latter's clubs got the bulk of the patronage, as they will this year, so that by next winter, when the seat of war is transferred from the diamond to the hotel corridor, we may see another fierce conflict or a combination of all baseball interests under the one management.

THE YACHT MEASUREMENT PROBLEM.—Ever since the number of yachts became so large, and their variety of design so great, that it became necessary in the interests of fair and good racing to devise some system of handicapping, the great problem among yachtsmen has been to formulate a measurement rule which should adequately tax abnormal features, and put the proper premium upon skill in handling. Most of the rules which are in force to-day among the various yacht clubs are based on the length of the water line and the area of the sail spread. The new rule of the New York Yacht Club, which goes into effect this season, and which also has been adopted by the Eastern Yacht Club, makes displacement a factor. In startling contrast, however, to the complexity of the most recently formulated measurement rules is the simplicity of the handicapping system which the Southern Yacht Club of New Orleans at its last meeting announced that it had adopted. This latest and most radical effort to solve the measurement problem determines a yacht's rating simply by taking eighty-five per cent. of the square root of the sail area. Hull measurement is ignored altogether. The ground upon which the rule is based is that driving power is the most important in the attainment of speed; that hull restrictions tend to the production of freak styles, that sails cannot be freaked, and that, therefore, the rating should be in some fixed proportion to the sail area, which proportion the New Orleans organization has placed at eighty-five per cent. of the square root. Although the new rule was discussed with great interest in yachting circles on account of its radical view, and with some favor on account of its simplicity, its inadequacy as a rating rule is apparent. It takes no account of that other element of speed, resistance,

which is a powerful factor. Professor Kroman, of the Copenhagen Amateur Sailing Club, concisely expressed the relations of a yacht's speed factors when he said: "A horse will travel faster in a gig than in a wagon." So it is with a yacht, and the designer who gives the greatest driving power with the least resistance allowed him by the particular rating rule under which he is working, invariably will win.

A BUSY SEASON AHEAD IN TENNIS.—In arranging the schedule of dates for the lawn-tennis tournaments of the coming season, several important changes have been made which particularly affect the metropolitan district. Probably the intention of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is to make the tournaments near New York City stretch over the entire season instead of practically all being within the month of June, as has been the case in former years. Another reason is the fact that there have been more applications for dates than ever before, which has made the task of allotment no easy one. In every instance the executive committee has worked to leave the latter part of July and the month of August as open as possible, so that there may be no difficulty in changing dates should the English team be delayed in its arrival. Some prominent players have expressed dissatisfaction with the suggestion that the great international matches be played on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, of Boston. In a measure the reason for this was explained several weeks ago, Captain Collins, of the English team, having written that the Britons preferred the Boston courts. From this it would appear that as the selection has been courteously left to the English challengers, they are sure to ask for the Boston courts. Really this is an excellent move on the part of the invaders. The Boston courts are much softer than those of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. On the soft turf the ball does not take such swift action, and as the American speed was a sore handicap to the Britons last year, they will partially overcome that feature of the play by getting on the softer and more sluggish turf. The schedule as arranged gives fifteen tournaments in and near New York. These comprise championships of the first order, and open meetings and invitation events. The latter are among the best of the year, for it is always the custom to attract the most expert players in the invitation events. In addition to this, the draw is usually seeded so that the sport takes an especial interest, and high-class play, coupled with closely contested matches, is usually the feature of these tournaments.

SECESSION OF EASTERN BOWLERS.—The recent decision of a meeting of New York bowlers to the effect that a separate organization would be formed distinct from the American Bowling Congress is the result of the arbitrary rulings of the congress at its last session in Indianapolis, when it was decided to allow loaded balls to be used and the dues for clubs were made obligatory instead of taxing the tournaments only, as formerly. It was predicted in these columns, at the time, that Eastern bowlers would not tolerate such measures, and at a meeting which is scheduled for April 20th it is proposed to organize a separate organization in opposition to the American Bowling Congress. If this meeting decides to insert in its playing rules a prohibition of the loaded ball, it will be only following the dictates of legitimate sport, for the principles of fair competition cannot be followed where the paraphernalia or implements are allowed to be doctored to such an extent that it changes the entire aspect of the game. The use of the loaded ball in bowling tends to create a class of experts who would discourage the ordinary players, causing them to lose interest in the game; and it is hoped that means looking toward an abolishment of this unsportsmanlike feature of a good game will be taken, and if we have to divide the country to do it, so much the better for bowling.

AUTOMOBILE DRESS REFORM.—Not the smallest thing for which the automobile is responsible is that of having introduced a new fashion in dress.

At first heavy ulsters for men and thick wraps for women were accounted sufficient, but it was only a short time before these were found to be insufficient protection against the wind and dust. The evolution of the special costume—or rather costumes—is most interesting. The attention being given to this phase of the sport is resulting in some very ingenious leather garments. At first these suits were heavy and coarse, but soon the wealthy owner differentiated himself from his chauffeur, and finer qualities of leather suits, more elaborately made, became the vogue.

HENRY P. BURCHELL.

Sporting Queries Answered.

L. I. N., PHILADELPHIA.—The Vesper Boat Club crew did not win in the Henley regatta. The champion eight of England was not in the race on the Seine.

E. H. R., BROOKLYN.—I would rather have you put the question differently, as I would not care to qualify any of the tips I know.

A. L. T., SEATTLE.—Zimmerman rode a Star bicycle in his earlier races and an ordinary chain safety in his later performances.

J. T. M., CINCINNATI.—Thomas Lawson, of Boston, is now the owner of the blue ribbon trotting team.

H. R. T., SAN FRANCISCO.—C. S. Titus never won the Diamond Sculls. H. P. B.



MORGAN H. BOWMAN, JR., YALE'S NEW PITCHER AND FULL-BACK.—Sedgwick.



GRIMES, BROAD-JUMPER OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.—Earle.



TILLY, A SPRINTER OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.—Earle.



MONTE LA MONTAGUE, IN BICYCLE POLO, AT ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

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our boom times, and laboring in every way to stave off the time when we must begin to export gold and settle, in part at least, the heavy debt we owe. So distrustful are great foreign bankers of our financial condition, that we are finding difficulty in selling even good four per cent. bonds at par, in a market which, a few years ago, was anxious to accept three and one-half per cent. on its American investments.

On this side of the water liquidation continues, and high-priced securities are gradually reaching a lower level. These are being sold because they find the readiest market, though at constantly declining prices. It is estimated that within three years there has been issued in this country more than \$5,000,000,000 of corporate securities. Great quantities of these are still in the hands of promoting syndicates and underwriters, who dare not offer them for sale because no market has been made for them. These large holders of unsalable securities face a critical situation with our bank reserves at almost their lowest level, and the loans of the banks almost at their highest point.

The money market, instead of becoming easier, becomes more stringent, and bankers, instead of being more liberal with borrowers, are scrutinizing collateral with greater care and throwing out undesirable securities more freely than ever. Railroad competition is increasing and reports of congestions of traffic at manufacturing centres are diminishing. If, as has been said, there is more freight than cars to carry it, why should the Chicago Great Western make a cut of thirty per cent. on agricultural implements and declare that it will do the same on other lines of business, if necessary, to secure traffic?

Business is no doubt very prosperous in many industries, but news dispatches report that anthracite coal is rapidly accumulating at the collieries and that working time at many of the latter is to be reduced. It is said that a third of the anthracite coal trade has been permanently transferred to the bituminous coal mines, as the result of the strike, and that there will be far less demand for hard coal this summer and in the future than has been anticipated. In the window-glass industry the situation is very bad. Factories must close or a ruinous drop in prices must be expected. Four thousand glass-workers in Indiana alone have been thrown into idleness. The shipbuilders about New York and vicinity and the members of the national metal trades association, owing to the threatened strike of union iron shipbuilders and boiler-makers, are declining to take on new contracts and advising shipowners to have their repairs and refittings done abroad.

The approach of the first of May is awaited with dread throughout the United States, because of the disposition of labor unions at that time to emphasize their demands all along the line for still higher compensation. All these things serve to unsettle business, to renew fears of approaching business depression, and to forewarn the banks to draw the lines still more closely in every direction.

The slump in American Ice, the disastrous culmination of the ill-timed boom in Dominion Coal, which almost created a panic among Canadian speculators, the revelations of the manner in which the affairs of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company have been grossly mismanaged, involving the loss of many millions of dollars to rich and poor alike, in Philadelphia and vicinity, the ill-concealed disfavor with which the new bond issue of the steel trust, and new bond and stock issues generally are regarded by the public, all reveal a disquieting situation.

I hope my readers who questioned my statement that the steel trust was not charging off for depreciation anything like a reasonable amount, will read carefully the circular to its stockholders, sent out recently to explain the reason for the bond conversion scheme. This scheme is to provide an expenditure of some \$36,000,000 on the steel trust plant. It will be observed that the "improvements" which are to be made cover about all the properties owned by the company, include the "remodeling" of mills and blast furnaces, the entire rebuilding of rolling mills, tube and pipe mills, the rebuilding "with modern equipment and buildings" of some of the American Sheet Steel Company's mills, and the installation in the mills of the American Tin Plate Company "of modern improved methods of operation." In other words, this \$36,-

000,000 represents the depreciation in the steel trust's plant, or the amount required to renew, rebuild, and replace worn out, useless, and obsolete machines and mills. I repeat what I have said heretofore, that if the steel trust charged off each year the same percentage of gross earnings that Carnegie was accustomed to charge off for depreciation at the Homestead works, there would be little left for dividends on the preferred and nothing on the common shares.

"W. E." Loganport, Ind.: I find no rating.
"M." Seneca Falls: Letter received. Contents noted.

"D." Canton, O.: I would have nothing to do with it.

"O." South Manchester, Conn: They have no rating.

"R." Providence, R. I.: As conditions are now, would hold Southern Pacific.

"O. K." Kalamazoo, Mich.: Unable to get information. Address the company.

"K." Canton, O.: Thank you for the facts regarding the Storey Cotton Company. Keep away from all such concerns.

"H. A. C." Boston: Preference is only given to those who are subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office at full rates. The service is certainly worth the cost.

"Soudan," Mexico: (A) Yes. (B) I would include Manhattan Elevated, Consolidated Gas, and United Gas Improvement of Philadelphia. (C) I do not know enough about it.

"H. H." Boston: I would have nothing to do with the party or with any other who is afraid to furnish references. The report I receive regarding the concern is unfavorable.

"L. H." San Francisco: I have frequently stated that I did not believe in the scheme of the Storey Cotton Company, or any other concern that makes such preposterous propositions.

"S. F." San Francisco: I would prefer to keep my funds at 5 per cent. on call than to buy the 4 per cent. bonds of a railroad at 80, especially if a strike on the latter is impending. No stamp.

"M." New Castle, Penn.: (1) Until the money market situation is clearer, I would keep out of the market, excepting for quick turns. (2) On the amount of dividends paid, Pennsylvania and New York Central are high enough.

"San Juan": (1) You should appreciate the fact that religious papers are not above publishing advertisements even of get-rich-quick concerns, provided they are well paid. (2) Neither of the properties has particular merit.

"U. S. L." Philadelphia: (1) I should not call Leather preferred, or any other industrial preferred, a safe investment for a guardian. (2) A guaranteed stock like Manhattan is better, but still better would be Northwestern or St. Paul preferred or a first-class railroad bond.

"L. O. R." St. Paul: (1) Your paper has been regularly sent to St. Paul. Address will be changed. (2) Texas and Pacific ought to improve if the market has a favorable reaction. It is strongly held. The Wabash Debenture Bs are safer.

"D. M." Ravenna, O.: I do not believe in any concern which offers to take your money and speculate with it for a percentage of the profits, but which does not propose to bear any of your losses. This is precisely what all the get-rich-quick concerns have done, and it is obviously not a fair proposition.

"S." Stoughton, Mass.: (1) If you are simply seeking speculation, I presume one is about as good as the other. Of course I have no means of visiting such properties or getting the facts from those who are on the ground. (2) A mercantile agency, or any banker probably would get it for you. (3) I can only answer the same as I did to No. 1.

"L. C." New Haven: (1) Sorry you sacrificed your Ice preferred. It would have been better to have awaited the outcome. (2) Do not advise on grain. (3) I doubt if any one else can understand their system. (4) Texas Pacific looks like a better speculation than Rock Island common, though the latter is in the hands of capable manipulators, as resourceful as they are capable.

"United States Steel": (1) Fair rating. Appears to be doing a large business. (2) Ditto. (3) Not rated. (4) Seems to have a large clientele. (5) No rating. (6) Both Chicago Great Western and Wisconsin Central are speculative. Impossible to say at what figures you can safely buy them. Everything depends on the resiliency of the market. (7) I hardly think it time to sacrifice your Steel common. Better wait a little.

"Easy," Savannah, Ga.: (1) Most of the Beaumont oil companies who were selling stocks so freely a little while ago have gone into the hands of receivers. The boom has expired. (2) Bank shares are generally high enough, some of them too high. (3) The report of increased earnings of American Smelting is accompanied by the rumor of a dividend on a 4 per cent. basis on the common before fall. This may account for the strength of the shares.

"W. W." Brooklyn: (1) Erie common was no doubt unloaded at a profit on the recent advance, by insiders. Some of it has been picked up again and if the demand for anthracite coal at good prices continues, an upward movement in Erie is anticipated. Considering its earnings, however, the price still seems high. (2) On the basis of earnings, United States Realty and Construction common has more merit than Erie. Of course the latter is an industrial.

"G." St. Paul: (1) The annual report of Texas and Pacific showed a decrease in net earnings of not quite 7 per cent., due to poor crops and heavy floods. A large reduction in the surplus was also shown, but this was offset by the heavy expenditures for improvement and equipment. (2) The suburban company that is offering to certain prize winners a lot in New York free of charge, excepting a registry fee of five dollars, is being investigated by the Post-office Department. The land is worthless and the scheme is a revival of an old Western swindle.

"Curious": Brooklyn Rapid Transit, with a very heavy capitalization and an enormous bulk of bonds ahead of the capital stock, and with its showing of less than 1 per cent. earned on the stock during the past fiscal year, would not look attractive around 60; and yet I am told that the bond issue will enable the company to divert more of the earnings from improvement and repairs to dividend channels, and that insiders are accumulating it on every decline. I give these as statements, not as facts. You must be your own judge.

"Investor," Annapolis, Md.: (1) Under the terms of the lease, the rental of Manhattan Elevated is to be 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. additional, if earned, until January, 1906, and 7 per cent. after that date. (2) The annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation will be held at Hoboken, April 20th. You have a perfect right to attend as a stockholder and to ask any questions you see fit. If you have a majority in numbers at the meeting, you can name the presiding officer, but on questions affecting the management, such as the election of directors, the vote must be by shares.

"G." Rochester: (1) The failure of the United Copper Company syndicate to float the scheme was followed by a sudden drop in the common

shares. The syndicate which took up this property received three shares of common for each share of preferred subscribed for at par. This shows how much water there is in it. (2) Minority stockholders of American Maltine who opposed the reorganization of the scheme say the latter is intended simply to evade certain suits against the present management, which call for an accounting and a restitution. The cases involve nearly \$6,000,000.

"R." Rome, N. Y.: (1) Financial interests in Wall Street are much perturbed over the Keene-Harriman quarrel, because it places a premium on the efforts of minority stockholders in other roads to set aside certain profitable contracts entered into by the managers at the expense of stockholders. It is said that one of the heaviest stockholders in Pennsylvania has been contemplating an action to disclose the manner in which this great system has been absorbing sundry lines at a good profit to insiders. (2) I would not sacrifice my Central of Georgia incomes. These are among the low-priced bonds having good prospects.

Continued on following page.

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This wonderful belt or zone, after passing through the mines to the west, strikes the Highland ground and runs through it for a distance of 3500 feet. The vein or ledge has been thoroughly prospected and pay-ore has been uncovered the whole distance—in fact, the longest and most continuous pay-shoot or ore body ever discovered in the Sumpter district is found in the Highland ground.

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From our prospectus you can learn all about our enterprise. It is a good one—safe and certain. We recommend it to our most conservative clients.

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To any one who wishes to invest a reasonable sum in the Highland we will pay all traveling expenses to and from the mine for the purpose of his making a personal investigation. We have a good mine and we are not afraid to show it. Mining men and experts of known ability who have visited the Highland are all unanimous in saying that the Highland will make a large mine and a good producer.

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6 CENTS PER SHARE

\$30 will buy 500 shares; \$60 will buy 1000 shares; \$300 will buy 5000 shares. No discount on large orders. Do not delay sending for this stock as it will advance in price as soon as the first allotment is disposed of.

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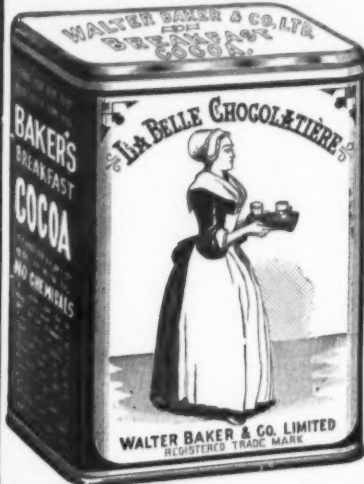
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To an interested party we shall be glad to send a statement of the fact with proofs. The fullest investigation is desired, and every facility will be afforded in order that you may prove the statements made.

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300 El Capitan.
500 Horseshoe Mining.
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100 Black Warrior Copper.
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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"L." Toledo, O.: Answer by letter.
"B." Manchester, N. H.: Not an investment.
"H. M." New York: Will make inquiries.
"C." Burlington, Vt.: Cannot obtain the information.

"P. H." St. Louis: I do not regard it as an investment.

"B." Glendale, S. C.: You are on my preferred list. Suggestion noted with thanks.

"M." 60: It is difficult to put life into a dead horse; and it is usually a mistake to send good money after bad.

"Hancock," Brooklyn: The minority holders of American Maltin object to the proposed reorganization plan. I had rather act with them and see if better terms cannot be made.

"Cecil," Baltimore: Until money market conditions are improved, we cannot expect higher prices. If a sharp and sudden break should occur you could average up on your Wisconsin Central quite safely.

"P. B." Montreal: The earnings of the Twin City Rapid Transit are such as to justify an expectation of higher prices unless all investment securities suffer in a general decline. I regard the stock with no little favor.

"R. D." 32: Atchison common pays 2 per cent. semi-annually, and at prevailing prices is, therefore, not much of a bargain. It sold in 1901 around 74 and a few years ago at next to nothing. The preferred is safer.

"Rix," Oakland, Cal.: I would trade in stocks that are on the active list. With changing conditions, inactive stocks sometimes become active. At present, Missouri Pacific, Manhattan Elevated, Texas Pacific, and Amalgamated offer opportunities.

"G. W." Milwaukee: (1) If money were easier both National Enamel and Corn Products common paying dividends, might be expected to sell higher. (2) It is difficult to advise regarding short sales in a market which the great leaders are compelled to sustain.

"M." Richmond, Ind.: I would not be surprised to find both New York Central and Pennsylvania selling at par should an era of depression set in. The over-capitalization of all our great railroad properties is the subject of much comment by watchful financiers.

"S." Munhall, Penn.: (1) The liquidation in the market comes in spells. As a short interest accumulates, and an effort is made to cover, prices rise, only to fall again in the face of an adverse money market. This is liable to be the tendency for some time. (2) I find no rating.

"C." Utica: United States Express is earning over 6 per cent. on the stock, though it pays only 4. It has had a heavy rise on the expectation of a combination of express interests. The capital is small and the stock is regarded favorably. I repeatedly advised its purchase when it was selling at less than par.

"X." Toledo, O.: (1) I do not advise the purchase of Rainbow Mountain Gold Mining shares. (2) The schedule filed by the receivers of the defunct Asphalt Company of America makes an interesting revelation of the losses the various subsidiary companies have experienced, and discloses the rottenness of the concern.

"C." N. Y.: While I think well of Corn Products common for the present, I would hardly exchange an industrial preferred for an industrial common stock, though in a period of great depression the earnings of the American Car and Foundry must, in the judgment of experts, show a great shrinkage. I had rather have Corn Products preferred.

"S. B." Indianapolis: The get-rich-quick concern to which you allude may have made a profit for some of its subscribers, but do you not recall that that is the history of all such affairs? They use the money of some patrons to pay profits to others, taking good care all the while to set aside a big percentage for themselves. Do not be deluded by any of these schemes. They cannot last. Somebody in the end will be swindled.

"M. C." St. Joe, Mo.: The Kansas City Southern 3s are a first mortgage on the road, and the bonds are regarded as safe and cheap at existing prices, but these and the other bonds to which you refer are not in the gilt-edged category of such bonds, for instance, as the West Shore Guaranteed four per cents, or the New York Central's refunding Mortgage 3 3/4s, or bonds of that character netting only about 3 1/2 per cent. I think you are entirely safe, however, in buying Kansas City Southern, Wabash, and other first mortgages netting you a little over 4 per cent.

"A." Fergus, New York: (1) It is impossible to answer because the statutes of the States and the by-laws of the company must be considered. (2) You can only acquire a knowledge of Wall Street by experience. (3) I certainly do not consider American Ice preferred "a safe investment" at any price. Its career proves that it is a good way from an "investment" stock. I believe speculators have been picking it up on the decline, on the general principle that after such a fall it is a purchase for a speculative rise and that the worst about the company has been told.

"G." Rome, N. Y.: (1) The last quarterly dividend on Manhattan was paid at the rate of 7 per cent., but at that rate it is not obligatory for about two years yet. (2) As a guaranteed stock, Manhattan ought to sell higher. (3) The Frisco's guarantee on the Fort Scott stock is considered good. The latter looks like an investment. (4) The fact that the Lackawanna Steel and Iron Company's 5 per cent. bonds were greedily picked up, so at least it is said, by the stockholders, while there is hesitation in taking the steel trust's 5 per cents, at a lower price, speaks for itself. I do not regard them as a permanent investment.

"H." Indianapolis: (1) The passing of the dividend on United Box Board preferred until the company can accumulate a surplus to provide adequate working capital shows how absurd were the claims made less than a year ago, regarding the probable earnings of the company. The best thing to do with the concern is to reorganize it and squeeze out the water. It has over \$28,000,000 of common and preferred shares, which is about four times too much. (2) The sudden decline in Universal Tobacco preferred from \$60 to \$25.50 and the common from \$20 to \$15.50 a share, and the recent decline in Kitchener Mining from \$6 or \$7 a share to almost nothing, shows the danger of buying any of the eliquid curb stocks.

"I." Mobile: (1) I know nothing personally about the practical success of the new gun-making machine which the American Window Glass Company is said to be about to utilize in all its factories. Humphries Miller, a Pittsburgh broker of standing, in a recent weekly circular, expressed belief in the merits of the invention. (2) Mr. Morgan's bonus, or profit, on the underwriting agreement with the International Mercantile Marine Company is said to be \$5,000,000 in common and \$500,000 in preferred shares. (3) It is said that the General Electric took over the stock of the Stanley Company at \$125 per share and that this was twice what it was worth. Of course it was bought through an intermediate syndicate which had its rake-off.

"L." Louisville, Ky.: (1) A large owner of Amalgamated recently predicted that it would sell at 100. If this prediction had been made for the public ear I would have discredited it. The fact that the bank in which he is largely interested is again loaning money on Amalgamated is also suggestive. It is a gambler's stock, however, and I would be very careful how I dealt in it. (2) The surplus of the Sloss-Sheffield Company for the past fiscal year showed about 8 per cent. on the

common, after payment of the preferred dividend. (3) The declaration of a 1 per cent. quarterly dividend on Corn Products common was accompanied by a very favorable statement of its earnings. How much padding there was in this statement I cannot tell you.

"Widow," Toledo: (1) The suit brought by the Attorney-General of Texas, for the forfeiture of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad's charter, charges that it issued over \$11,000,000 of bonds without the authority of the railroad commission. These bonds are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Southern Pacific and have apparently been selling at a low price for a guaranteed bond. This suit may partly explain that fact. (2) Skillful manipulators, who have made a good deal of money out of the St. Louis and San Francisco rise, are now talking about an advance in Mexican Central and of a deal that will help that property. No one knows when they may unload. (3) The glut in the anthracite coal market, due to warm weather, has resulted in a reduction in the hours of labor in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western's coal mines.

"F." Hoboken, N. J.: Subscription renewed for one year, also continued on preferred list. (1) If I held United States Steel preferred I would be glad to exchange it for 5 per cent. bonds, solely because the latter are a prior lien and will stand ahead of the rest of the preferred stock. The day will come, in my judgment, when dividends on the latter must be either reduced or stopped. (2) In so far as there would be a saving of 2 per cent. in the difference between the interest on the bonds at 5 per cent. and on the preferred stock at 7 per cent. that saving would be applicable to the surplus available for dividends on the common, but any one who is familiar with the stock market knows that an industrial which pays 4 per cent. per annum and sells around 38 or 40 is a treacherous stock to deal in. Recall the history of the ice trust. (3) He presents good credentials.

Continued on following page.

Why Is a "Star"?

Continued from Page 344.

somewhat less fortunate in a comedy by the same author called "Gretna Green," which may have been responsible for its own downfall. The public, at least, does not share the author's regret that it was shelved in favor of "The Earl of Pawtucket," by Augustus Thomas, the brightest, most entertaining little play New York has seen for many a day. In this Miss Tyree does some capital work, but the failure of her independent starring venture has not lessened her ambition to shine alone, and we shall doubtless have an opportunity to pass judgment on her again next season. By "we" I mean the long-suffering public which never loses hope for any one who is really trying to find some thing to amuse it. There are other new luminaries of more or less importance, and each has an interesting story to tell of ambitious struggles against lack of opportunity. Some of them have still to find the vehicle which will carry them into the dazzling distinction of footlight favorites, but while there's life there's hope in the star-lit firmament above us, as on the dreary earth upon which we move to life and death.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 23 to April 4, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street and avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:
23RD WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 10. EAST 132ND STREET OPENING, from Locust Avenue to the East River. Confirmed March 3, 1903; entered March 20, 1903.
24TH WARD, SECTION 11. MORRIS AVENUE OPENING, from the Concourse to Tremont Avenue. Confirmed December 5, 1902; entered March 20, 1903.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 20, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 10 to 23, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:
23RD WARD, SECTION 9, McCLELLAN STREET OPENING from Jerome Avenue to Morris Avenue. Confirmed December 9, 1902; entered March 7, 1903.
23RD WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 10. EAST 167TH STREET OPENING, from Sheridan Avenue to New York and Harlem Railroad. Confirmed December 22, 1902; entered March 7, 1903.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 7, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 18 to 31, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:
24TH WARD, SECTION 11. WALTON AVENUE OPENING, from Tremont Avenue to Fordham Road. Confirmed December 22, 1902; entered March 16, 1903.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 16, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 13 to 26, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:
24TH WARD, SECTION 11. MOUNT HOPE PLACE OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Anthony Avenue. Confirmed February 9, 1903; entered March 14, 1903.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 14, 1903.

Hunter Baltimore Rye



The perfect type of

The
American
Gentleman's
Whiskey

Always Best
BY
Every Test

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

Utah Mines and Stocks

truthfully reported upon by request. "Majestic," located in Beaver County, Utah, for sale at \$8.00 per share if bought at once. Wire order.

E. M. WEST & CO.
Stock Brokers Salt Lake City, Utah

Gov't REVOLVERS, GUNS, SWORDS,
Military Goods, NEW and old, auctioned to F. Bannerman, 279 B'way, N.Y. 15c. Cat'g'm'd d'c.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 14 to 27, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:
23RD WARD, SECTION 10, HEWITT PLACE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from Longwood Avenue to Leggett Avenue. ST. ANN'S AVENUE CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, East side, from the south side of East 132nd Street to the Southern Boulevard. THIRD AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, between 161st Street and Teasdale Place.
24TH WARD, SECTION 11, CLINTON PLACE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from Jerome Avenue to Aqueduct Avenue, East.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 13, 1903.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING.
January 12, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York" will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.
During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Application in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in the City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

JAMES L. WELLS, President,
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 13 to 26, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX:
12TH AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 11, 12 AND 13, BROADWAY OPENING, from its present southerly terminus in the 24th Ward to the southern line of Van Cortlandt Park. Confirmed December 19, 1902; entered March 12, 1903.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 12, 1903.



In Polite Society

IT IS THE CUSTOM TO TAKE
A GLASS OF

Chartreuse

—GREEN OR YELLOW—

AS A FITTING FINALE TO A
GOOD DINNER. THIS CELE-
BRATED LIQUEUR HAS
BEEN MADE FOR 300
YEARS BY THE MONKS OF
LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE,
GRENOBLE, FRANCE.
IT IS DAINTY, DELICIOUS,
DIGESTIVE.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés,
Bâtier & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
Sole Agents for United States.

Grand Canyon of Arizona

Earth's greatest wonder—
the titan of chasms, a mile
deep, many miles wide.

PICTURES OF IT: For 25 cents will
send the season's
novelty—a Grand Canyon photochrome view,
uniquely mounted to reproduce the Canyon
tints. Or, for same price, a set of four
black-and-white prints, ready for framing.

BOOKS ABOUT IT: For 50 cents will
send a Grand
Canyon book, 128 pages, 33 illustrations,
cover in colors; contains articles by noted
authors, travelers and scientists. Worthy a
place in any library. Or will mail free
pamphlet, "Titan of Chasms."

General Passenger Office,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
1312 Gt. Northern Bldg., Chicago.

Santa Fe

Cheap Rates to New Orleans.

VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

On account of the meeting of the National Manu-
facturers' Association of New Orleans, April 15-17,
tickets to that point will be sold at one fare for the
round trip via the Seaboard Air Line Railway, on
April 11, 12 and 13. They will be good returning
until April 19, but by payment of a fee of 50 cents
may be extended to April 30.

Seaboard Air Line trains leave New York at 2.10
p. m., except Sunday, when train leaves at 12.55
p. m., and 12.10 midnight for Atlanta, connecting
there for New Orleans. The route is via Baltimore,
Washington, Richmond, Raleigh and Hamlet, N. C.
For information apply to J. L. Adams, Gen.
East'n Agt., 1183 Broadway, New York, or Charles
B. Ryan, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

Tours To the Pacific Coast.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT
PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the General Assembly of the Presbyterian
Church, at Los Angeles, Cal., May 21 to June 2,
the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run
three personally conducted tours to Los Angeles
and the Pacific Coast. These tours will leave
New York and Philadelphia May 12 and 13.
Tour No. 1, covering twenty-four days, \$134.50
from New York; \$132.75 from Philadelphia.
Tour No. 2, covering forty-three days, including
Yellowstone Park, \$253 from New York and
\$251.25 from Philadelphia. Tour No. 3, covering
thirty days, including Grand Canyon of Arizona,
\$159 from New York and \$156.75 from Philadel-
phia. Proportionate rates from other points.
Arrangements may be made to return independ-
ently on Tours No. 1 and No. 3.

Special Pullman trains will be used, and the
services of a tourist agent, chaperon, baggage
master, and official stenographer will be provided
on each train.

For itinerary giving rates and full information
apply to Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New
York City, or George W. Boyd, Assistant General
Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Phila-
delphia, Penn.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"C. F. & I." Anonymous communications not
answered.

"P. R. F." Anonymous communications not
answered.

"S. St." New York: No new developments at
this writing.

"S." Pittsburg: You are on my preferred list
for six months.

"H." Zanesville, O.: You are continued on my
preferred list for one year.

"A." Portland, Me.: Unable to get a report on
the mine. No stock offered around Wall Street.

"Nemo." New Orleans: I do not find a rating,
but am told that some prominent men are identified
with it.

"J. S." Providence: (1) Nothing to commend.
(2) I only know that some good business men are
connected with it. Have not seen the property.

"E. V." New York: It is impossible to tell.
If the officers of the mining company do not want
to be seen, I should be very suspicious of the con-
cern.

"Subscriber." St. John, Ill.: They are not
dealt in on Wall Street and I cannot obtain suffi-
cient information to express a conservative judg-
ment.

"H. M." New York: I do not doubt that you can
purchase the stock. You can ascertain by address-
ing the company. Its officers make big claims,
which may or may not be justified.

"W." Patchogue, N. Y.: If the movement of
the minority stockholders of the American Malting
takes form, I would join in it and decline to accept
the proposed plan of reorganization.

"G." Coho's: The surplus of the M. K. & T.
last year would have paid about 4 per cent. on the
preferred, but surplus earnings are now required for
improvements. The outlook for dividends is not
encouraging.

"Z." Connellville, Penn.: (1) Mailed at ear-
liest moment. I would not be in a hurry to sell my
Amalgamated Copper at a loss. Talk of increased
dividends is helping it. (2) Manhattan is a good
thing to keep.

"G." San José, Cal.: Of course you are putting
your money into an experimental proposition. It
is not what I call an investment, and in these times
of financial stress, investments alone commend
themselves to me.

"A." Honolulu: (1) Not having visited the
property, I am unable to answer, but understand
the firm is doing a large business. (2) I do not
answer life insurance questions; only matters re-
garding Wall Street.

"W. E." Loganport, Ind.: (1) I think well
of Norfolk and Western to hold, as long as busi-
ness conditions continue good and the demand
for bituminous coal as heavy as it has been. (2)
The Virginia Coal and Coke Co. do not look like
an investment even at their low selling price.

"S. S. S." You are on my preferred list for one
year. If you are well protected in your purchases
of Pennsylvania and New York Central, and can
average up on each decline, you will ultimately
escape without loss. I would not sacrifice now.

"G." Harrisburg, Penn.: The attachment
against the Playa de Oro Mining Company was on a
claim of about \$75,000. (2) The Tamarack re-
ports a net profit last year of about \$42,000, with
copper at 11.87 cents a pound. With 15-cent copper
it would have earned half a million dollars, or over
\$8 a share.

"A. R." New York: (1) Even the courts are
puzzled to decide what the rights of a shareholder
are, under conflicting statutes of the various States.
You ought to consult a lawyer. (2) Address your
inquiries to the superintendent of banks at Albany,
N. Y. The matters do not concern Wall Street.
No stamp.

"Mining." Brooklyn: (1) The Distilling Secu-
rities Corporation was organized to take over the
control of the Distilling Company of America on a
more reasonable capitalization than the latter had.
The bonds offer the best chance for speculative in-
vestment. (2) Know little about it. (3) No
market for the oil stock.

"Bison." Buffalo: (1) Yes, as reported. (2)
It depends upon what is charged off for improve-
ments, etc., but I am told that the earnings are
sufficient. (3) Not that I have heard of. I think
well of Chicago Great Western preferred A, com-
pared with other stocks of its character. You
should be a subscriber at the home office to be
entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"D. W. N." New York: (1) Corn Products
preferred looks like a fair investment in view of
the dividends paid on the common, but the low
price of the latter and of the National Starch
bonds creates an anomalous condition of affairs.
I had thought well of Corn Products because of the
character of some of the leading directors. They
ought to be above stock-jobbing enterprises, but
unfortunately good names do not always mean
good properties.

"M." Quincy, Mass.: You are on my preferred
list for three months. (1) I am not in favor of
the purchase of the steel trust shares, though there
is little doubt that a prodigious effort will be made
to advance them if a favorable opportunity occur.
(2) I do not like the looks of Dominion Iron and
Steel, and would keep out of it. (3) This is not
a market in which I can advise speculation unless
you are on hand to take a scalper's chances. Note
recommendations from time to time.

"G. W. H." Washington: (1) The Mergen-
thaler Linotype Company reported last year net
profits of \$1,892,000, which was smaller than in
either of the two preceding years. The surplus
was larger, however, being over \$1,600,000. This
is an industrial proposition, successfully managed,
but meeting increasing competition. It is, there-
fore, not a permanent investment. (2) I might
say the same regarding the other stock mentioned.
Both are tempting because they are at present
paying generous dividends, but an investor should
always have regard to the future.

"Ignorant." Cincinnati: You are on my pre-
ferred list for three months longer. Thank you
for your complimentary words. (1) It is difficult to
say what price Manhattan Elevated or any other
investment stock might reach, in case of a further
pinch in the money market this year, but I believe
your order would be filled. I think well of Minne-
-

Take Piso's Cure for Consumption for Coughs, Colds and
Consumption. Sold everywhere.

The Esquimaux is not very prosperous,
considering the fact that he lives on the
fat of the land.

If you desire a valuable Champagne, send to
your dealer for a case of *Cook's Imperial Extra
Dry*.

"Waiter, bring me a demi."

"Yes, sir; tasse or john?"

The firm of Sohmer & Co. has grown constantly in
favor with the public since its founding, and this is a
natural result on account of its reliability and trust-
worthiness. This firm has shown so much enterprise
and real ability in the management and "push" of its
business, that even competitors freely acknowledge the
leading position it occupies in the trade.

apolis and St. Louis preferred and of Colorado Fuel
and Iron convertibles. The latter have a specu-
lative quality which is worth something. If the
United States Steel should absorb the company,
a good price would no doubt be paid for these
bonds.

"S." Hagerstown, Md.: You are on my pre-
ferred list for six months. (1) Detroit Southern
common sold last year from 13 to 25 and this year
has ranged from 15 1/2 to 20 1/2. The property has
merit and I would not sacrifice my shares at pres-
ent. (2) Cannot advise about Ice common until fur-
ther developments. If the proposed stockholders'
protective association were formed, it is possible
the present management would be compelled to
buy stock in the open market to retain control,
and this would advance the price. This, however,
is mere speculation. (3) If the iron market con-
tinues in its present condition, Tennessee Coal and
Iron looks better than the Seaboard issues for a
long pull.

New York, March 26, 1903.

JASPER.

Dedication St. Louis Exposition.

REDUCED rates via Pennsylvania Railroad \$24.25 for
round trip from New York to St. Louis. Tickets on sale
April 26, 27, 28, 29, good going only on date sold and
good to return until May 4 on being executed by the joint
agent at St. Louis, for which no fee will be required.
Proportionate rates from other points.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

You may have a Dia-
mond mounted to
you at your own time, and
pay for it in such easy monthly amounts that you
will hardly miss the money. You simply make a
selection from our illustrated catalogue, then we
send the Diamond to you with all express charges
prepaid. If you are entirely satisfied you keep the Diamond and pay
for it in eight equal monthly payments, otherwise return it at our
expense and your money will be refunded immediately. We are one
of the oldest (Est. 1858) and by far the largest houses in the business,
and refer to any bank in America. For instance, ask your local
bank how we are rated in the Duns or Bradstreet books of commer-
cial ratings. You will be told that we stand at the top in credit,
promptness and reliability, and that our representations may be ac-
cepted without question. Beautiful booklet explaining everything and
catalogue, sent free. Write to-day

LOFTIS BROS. & CO. Dept. D 16 98 to 98 State-st
Opposite Marshall Field & Co. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

The lady—"Well, I suppose you are
looking for some cold pie?"
Gritty George—"Say, do I look like a
comic-paper tramp?"



DELAWARE WATER GAP

**Lackawanna
Railroad**

In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Pennsylvania, sur-
rounded by delightful resorts at Stroudsburg and through-
out the Delaware Valley; an ideal region for spring and
summer. A beautifully illustrated book describing
these resorts and containing a fascinating love story entitled "For
Reasons of State." will be sent on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.
Address T. W. LEE, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Rail-
road, New York City.

**Life Insurance
Free from All
Speculative
Features.**

**The
Travelers
Insurance
Company
Hartford, Conn.
S. C. DUNHAM,
President.**

**Accident Insurance
in the
Oldest, Largest
and Strongest
Accident Company
in the World.**

There are Some

Eye Openers

in Accident Insurance Policies

Just placed on the market by
The Travelers Insurance Co.

They are something new, and there is nothing
now offered that can touch them in LIBERALITY,
in INCREASED BENEFITS, in SIMPLICITY.

And the same old security grown larger that
makes THE TRAVELERS' contracts the most
widely popular among solid business and profes-
sional men, is behind them.

Agents in every town. Write us for details.

**McILHENNY'S
Tabasco Sauce**

WHEN you take an Oyster Cocktail **Tabasco Sauce**
if you will put in it a drop or two of McIlhenney's
you will be astonished at its improvement. Try it next time. At all grocers. Free
Booklet, with new recipes. Address **McILHENNY'S TABASCO**, New Iberia, La.



FIFTY-TON TWELVE-INCH RIFLE, MADE AT WATERLIET ARSENAL, EN ROUTE AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE PRESIDIO.—Goldsmith Brothers.

Business Chances Abroad

ACCORDING TO excellent authority, there are good openings for American trade in Italy in such commodities as coal, cotton, elevators, plumbing supplies, and mill machinery. Four years ago the importation of American coal into Genoa amounted to only twenty tons; last year, over sixty-five thousand tons were received at this one port and the demand is certain to increase in the future. The same city, Genoa, uses 500,000 bales of American cotton annually, but nearly all of this comes through Liverpool or Havre, where it is re-shipped. If it came direct much money would be saved to the shippers. The elevators now in use in most Italian cities are old-fashioned, slow, and cumbrous. If the American article were introduced, it would soon displace those of European make. There is a most promising field in Italy for American cotton-mill machinery. Three-fourths of the mills now in operation there are equipped with old-fashioned machinery, made in France. American plumbing supplies, especially modern bath-tubs and water-closets, are gaining a foothold all over Europe, mostly in the large hotels, and only need proper pushing to come into universal use.

MR. L. EDWIN DUDLEY, our consul at Vancouver, British America, has some words of caution to offer to those who are thinking of investing money in mining enterprises in that region. Mr. Dudley says that he has observed that some properties which have not been developed to any extent are being largely advertised with a view to selling stock. These "prospects" may eventually become valuable mines, but the investor now takes the chance of losing every dollar expended in the purchase of shares. Mr. Dudley kindly offers to procure for investors all available information regarding any particular property. The minister of mines and the provincial mineralogist have examined most of the properties in the province and are well-informed as to their value, present and prospective.

SOME VALUABLE hints to American business men who are seeking to develop their trade in Scotland are given in a recent communication from Consul Rufus Fleming, of Edinburgh, to the Philadelphia museums. Scotsmen have a decided preference, it is said, for British-made goods, if equal in quality and not markedly higher in prices than foreign competing articles. To sell foreign competing goods in Scotland, it is necessary, as a rule, to offer a superior grade at the prevailing prices, or standard goods at prices below the quotations for the home articles. American goods are preferred to any other foreign products. In the case of a novelty or a non-competing article, or of a competing article greatly superior, price is a secondary consideration with the average Scotsman. If he wants it he will buy it, provided the price is within reason. In offering machinery of any kind in Scotland, it is a mistake to make extravagant claims as to what it will do. A moderate statement of its advantages is far more likely to lead to a sale.

OUR STATE Department has received from the Italian embassy, Washing-

ton, notice of the agricultural congress in Rome, to be held from April 19th to 23d, 1903. The hope is expressed that the United States may be largely represented at this international congress, and a cordial invitation is extended to private persons as well as to interested associations to take part. The entry fee is \$3.87. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Edoardo Ottavi, general secretary to the arranging committee, Chamber of Deputies, of Rome.

Paul Gregory's Gray Flannel.

Continued from page 350.

stuff's good, and I do believe it's nearly worth it."

Paul Gregory made a dash for the hall. "Nellie," he yelled, instantly, "where's the roll of flannels came in here off the car this mornin'?"

"Easy, easy," said the rector, soothingly; "lower your voice, Paul, and we'll hear ye all right. Here's the roll of flannels. Paddy Hilly, poor man, needed it, and I invited him to help himself to it. Ye know, Paul, 'God helps them that helps themselves.'"

Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

ATTENTION is called to two special pictorial contests in which our readers may engage. A special prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture appropriate to Decoration Day, the competition to close on May 10th. The camerist sending in by June 15th, when the contest closes, the most satisfactory picture suitable for a Fourth of July page will likewise be awarded \$10. These contests are attractive and should call out many competitors.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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A Million Barrels a Year

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A Million Barrels a Year

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Florida East Coast Railway.

THE tourist en route to Nassau should not miss the opportunity to visit the famous East Coast of Florida. Beginning at St. Augustine and continuing southward to Miami are a succession of towns, villages, and resorts, some of which are sure to appeal to the natural pleasure-loving characteristics of the genus homo.

The wonderful climate and the warm sea air of the Atlantic, the romantic scenery, marvelous treasures of architectural beauty, and the hotel accommodations of the highest order, justly render this section the superior of any winter watering-place on earth.

At St. Augustine are the three magnificent hotels, Ponce de Leon, Alcazar, and Cordova, and the Casino, which is in truth a veritable temple of amusement. St. Augustine is on the Atlantic Ocean and offers splendid facilities for boating and fishing, in addition to the other amusements, such as golfing, tennis, bowling, cycling, and dancing.

Leaving St. Augustine, it is but a short ride to Ormond-on-the-Halfway, which is a very narrow peninsula between the Halifax River and the Atlantic Ocean, the strip of land being but one-third of a mile wide. The beach here is very fine for bicycling and bathing. The drive through the hammocks, the visit to neighboring orange groves, and excursions up the Tomoka River and to the Old Spanish Sugar Mills are very enjoyable. Rockledge is seventy-two miles south of Ormond, on the famous Indian River and in the very midst of the celebrated Indian River orange section of Florida, and in a most beautiful spot.

From Rockledge to Palm Beach, a distance of 127 miles, is through a region famous for its pineapples, and for miles on either side of the railway one sees nothing but immense fields of pineapples in all stages of development.

At Palm Beach commences the truly tropical Southern Florida. The entire foliage is changed. Here the banyan tree grows to immense size, and here are coconut groves, date palm trees, and cacti gardens, all very attractive to the visitor. Sixty-seven miles farther south is Miami, the southernmost point in the United States reached by rail, and the port of embarkation for Nassau. Miami is on Biscayne Bay and the Miami River, and is even more tropical than Palm Beach. Here may be seen many Seminole Indians, who come from their camp in the Everglades to trade and sell pelts and other products of the hunt.

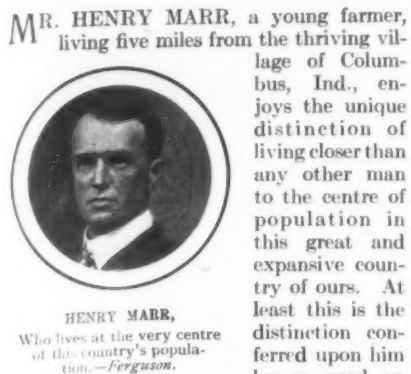
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The Centre of Population



HENRY MARR,
Who lives at the very centre
of the country's population.—Ferguson.

authority as the United States census. A stone slab marking this point has been placed in a lot adjoining Marr's home, as shown in our illustration. This stone is marked with the inscription 1900. If the returns are to be relied upon, there were,

when the census was taken, 18,650,000 people in each direction from the spot, which is on land belonging to Mr. Marr, who has a farm of 560 acres. The exact location of this centre stake, in the language of the geography, is longitude eighty-five degrees, forty-eight minutes, fifty-four seconds west, and latitude thirty-nine degrees, nine minutes and eighty-six seconds north. Of course this centre of population is constantly changing in this growing country, and since several millions have been added to the population of the United States since 1900, it is quite likely that the centre would now be found some distance away from the spot here indicated. By the time the next census is taken it will probably be necessary to set up the centre stake on some other spot, possibly outside of Indiana altogether. The glory, therefore, that now belongs to Mr. Marr is of the kind that *sic transit* very rapidly. It will be interesting to watch this mark's future displacement.



ATTRACTIVE FARM-HOUSE IN WHICH MR. MARR DWELLS.



EXACT CENTRE OF THE UNION'S POPULATION MARKED BY A STAKE.

How the World Loves Sugar.

THE FACTS are at hand to show that there is much more "sweetness and light" in the world to-day than there was twenty-five or thirty years ago, although not, perhaps, in the form that Matthew Arnold would have most desired them to appear. For the increase of light we have the figures of the electrical illuminating companies showing how their business has reached out into every quarter of the civilized world, with a total capitalization of two billion dollars and serving the needs of over seventy-five million people. As for the sweetness we have such reports as the one sent out by the National Bureau of Statistics, showing that the people of the United States now consume eight times as much sugar per capita as they did in the first quarter of the last century, four times as much as the average per capita during the decade ending with 1850, and twice as much as they did in any year prior to 1870.

The average amount of sugar per capita consumed by the people of the United States in the years immediately prior to 1825 was about eight pounds. By 1870 this average had increased to thirty-two pounds, and in the year, 1901, this amount had more than doubled again, the exact figure being 68.4 pounds for every man, woman and child in the United States, or over eight times as much as the per capita consumption in 1825. Nor has this increase in sugar consumption been confined to the United States. It seems to have been equally rapid in other parts of the world, judging from the figures of total production.

Figures recently published by the Bureau of Statistics in its monograph, "The World's Sugar Production and Consumption," showed that the sugar production of the world was eight times as great in 1900 as in 1840. The English are the only people using more sugar than we do, their per capita rate being over ninety pounds yearly. Switzerland ranks next below us and then Denmark, and Italy, strangely enough, stands lowest of all the scale of sugar eaters, her per capita allowance being only a trifle over six pounds. These figures of growth in the use of sugars are partially accounted for by the development of the beet-sugar industry, the production from this source having increased from 50,000 tons in 1840 to nearly 6,000,000 in 1900. An industry responsible for such marvelous results as these is surely worth protecting.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

A CORRESPONDENT, a prosperous merchant in the Northwest, tells me that two years ago he ventured to speculate in Wall Street and lost a little over a thousand dollars. Last year he determined to even up by putting a thousand dollars into an endowment policy, and he tells me that he sleeps better at night than he used to. I have no doubt of it. A man in prosperous circumstances who finds himself able to set aside a thousand dollars more or less a year, to pay for life insurance for the benefit of his family, and also to pay for an endowment, which will give him, at the end of ten, fifteen, or twenty-five years, practically all his money back, realizes that no panic, no condition of financial distress, nothing in the world, in fact, can deprive him of his investment; and if he is unable to continue his policy, he always has the assurance that what he has spent for it is not wasted, for the policy has a value in cash or insurance, upon which he can safely bank. I am not advising against ventures in Wall Street, but I am only pointing out the difference between the investment quality of life insurance and the gambler's risk in a broker's shop.

"A." Cohoes: I regard the Germania Life with favor.

"M. T. J." Chicago: I do not believe in it. Anonymous communications not answered.

"K." Groton, Vt.: It is an old company, not one of the largest by any means, but reasonably safe.

"G." Rochester: (1) A twenty-year endowment would probably suit you best. (2) Either company will give you entirely satisfactory results. There is no choice.

"J." Denver: I find no record that the company does business in the State of New York, which is the best field for life insurance. Take an older and stronger company.

"K. P. C." Boston: The New England Mutual is a good company. It makes as acceptable a statement as either of the other companies you mention, though it is not as large.

"W. H. B." Chicago: (1) I think it does. (2) The policy in the New York Life you suggest is a good one. I would advise with a physician. Proper care may rectify the slight physical difficulty.

The Hermit.

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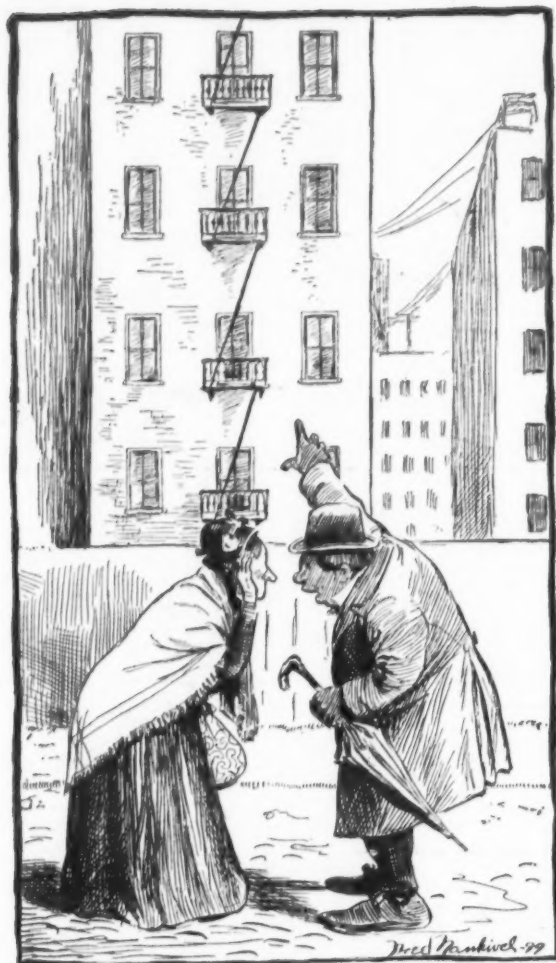
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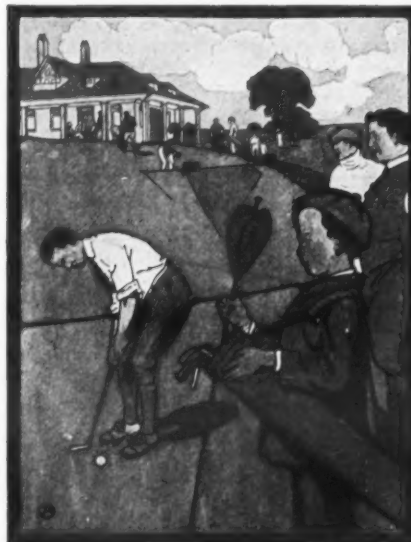


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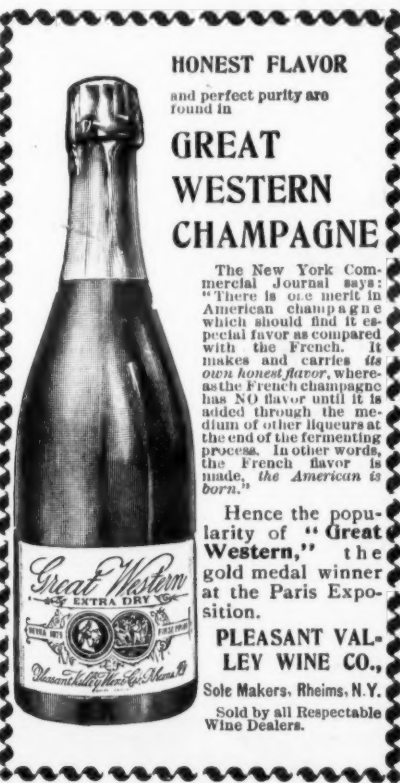
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